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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

WESTERN WATERSHEDS PROJECT;
NATURAL RESOURCES DEFENSE
COUNCIL; CENTER FOR BIOLOGICAL
DIVERSITY; CALIFORNIA TROUT;
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
INFORMATION CENTER; KLAMATH
SISKIYOU WILDLANDS CENTER; LOS
PADRES FOREST WATCH; SIERRA
FOREST LEGACY; SEQUOIA
FORESTKEEPER; GRAND CANYON
TRUST; UTAH ENVIRONMENTAL
CONGRESS; RED ROCK FORESTS; and
OREGON NATURAL DESERT
ASSOCIATION,

Plaintiffs,

vs.

U.S. FOREST SERVICE,

Defendant.

Case No.: C 08-01460 PJH

**FIRST AMENDED COMPLAINT FOR
VIOLATIONS OF THE FISCAL YEAR
2005 CONSOLIDATED
APPROPRIATIONS ACT, THE
NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY
ACT, AND THE APPEALS REFORM
ACT**

[Administrative Procedure Act Case]

I. INTRODUCTION

1. Plaintiffs challenge Defendant U.S. Forest Service's widespread and unlawful practice across numerous forests in the western United States of reauthorizing livestock grazing on federal land without conducting the proper environmental review under the National Environmental Policy Act ("NEPA"). The Forest Service has thereby eliminated meaningful public input and thorough environmental analysis for decisions that adversely impact imperiled species, important fish and wildlife habitat, wilderness areas, and other valuable natural resources.

2. Livestock grazing adversely impacts ecological communities such as aquatic and riparian areas, meadows, sagebrush ecosystems, aspen stands, and grass and forb communities, all of which are critically important habitat for fish and wildlife. Cows and sheep trample and eat vegetation, compact soils and cause erosion, and degrade water quality. When livestock degrade this habitat, it impairs the ecological functioning or survival of many fish, wildlife and plant species.

3. Because grazing causes so many adverse environmental impacts, NEPA normally requires the Forest Service to complete an environmental assessment ("EA") or environmental impact statement ("EIS") before issuing or renewing ten-year grazing permits. Such review provides for a thorough examination of the impacts of livestock grazing on public land resources as well as an opportunity for the public to comment on and appeal grazing decisions.

4. At the behest of the Forest Service, however, Congress passed an appropriations rider in 2005 that allows the agency categorically to exclude grazing reauthorizations from NEPA review under certain narrow circumstances. Specifically, the Forest Service may categorically exclude a decision only if: (1) it does not increase grazing; (2) the Forest Service has monitoring data showing that the grazing is meeting or satisfactorily moving toward applicable ecological objectives; and (3) the Forest Service has demonstrated there will be no significant impacts to certain special resources such as imperiled species, wetlands, and wilderness areas.

1 5. Yet the Forest Service has routinely and improperly used this rider as a blank
2 check, frequently relying on it to reauthorize grazing without any EA or EIS even when it has not
3 met the rider's requirements, and in fact when grazing will cause further degradation of
4 resources. Plaintiffs challenge 138 decisions involving 25 forests across the West where the
5 Forest Service reauthorized grazing on 386 allotments based on an abuse of the appropriations
6 rider. There are clear patterns to these abuses. For instance, the Forest Service repeatedly has
7 used the categorical exclusion shortcut to "reauthorize" grazing where no grazing has been
8 taking place, or to dramatically increase its intensity. The agency also has categorically excluded
9 many grazing allotment reauthorizations even in the complete absence of monitoring data to
10 demonstrate that grazing is not preventing the achievement of applicable ecological objectives—
11 particularly data about grazing's impact on sensitive and biologically rich areas and the species
12 that depend on them. And in numerous decisions the Forest Service acknowledged the presence
13 of special resources, such as endangered, threatened, or sensitive fish, wildlife, and plant species,
14 but failed to demonstrate that grazing is not harming these resources.

15 6. Further, for many of the grazing allotments at issue, the Forest Service either has
16 never conducted any site-specific environmental analysis under NEPA to assess the impacts from
17 livestock grazing, or the only NEPA analysis completed is now 20 to 40 years old—well before
18 scientists recognized many of the adverse effects from grazing, including to species that are now
19 known to be imperiled. By using the rider quickly to renew grazing permits the Forest Service is
20 trying to escape in-depth environmental analysis and public comment on, or appeal of, its
21 decisions on these allotments, many of which are thousands of acres in size and suffer from
22 significant documented degradation. Because these decisions do not meet the requirements of
23 the rider, and will have significant adverse impacts on the environment, Defendant Forest
24 Service has violated NEPA by failing to conduct the appropriate environmental analysis.

25 7. Plaintiffs thus seek judicial review and relief reversing and setting aside the
26 decisions challenged herein, and further declaratory and injunctive relief to prevent the Forest
27 Service from continuing to exempt from NEPA decisions that do not meet the requirements of
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1 the appropriations rider.

2 II. JURISDICTION AND VENUE

3 8. Jurisdiction is proper in this Court under 28 U.S.C. § 1331 because this action
4 arises under the laws of the United States, including NEPA, 42 U.S.C. § 4321 et seq.; the
5 Administrative Procedure Act (“APA”), 5 U.S.C. § 701 et seq.; the Declaratory Judgment Act,
6 28 U.S.C. § 2201 et seq.; the FY 2005 Consolidated Appropriations Act, Pub. L. No. 108-447,
7 Sec. 339; and the Equal Access to Justice Act, 28 U.S.C. § 2214 et seq. An actual, justiciable
8 controversy now exists between Plaintiffs and Defendant, and the requested relief is therefore
9 proper under 28 U.S.C. §§ 2201-02 and 5 U.S.C. §§ 701-06.

10 9. Venue is proper in this Court pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391(e) because a
11 substantial part of the events or omissions giving rise to the claims herein occurred within this
12 judicial district, a substantial part of the public lands and resources at issue are located within
13 this district, and Plaintiffs California Trout and Environmental Protection Information Center
14 reside in this district.

15 10. The Federal Government has waived sovereign immunity in this action pursuant
16 to 5 U.S.C. § 702.

17 III. INTRADISTRICT ASSIGNMENT

18 11. Assignment of this case to the San Francisco or Oakland Division is proper
19 because a substantial part of the events or omissions that give rise to the claims herein occurred
20 in Lake County and a substantial part of the property at issue is located in Lake County.

21 IV. PARTIES

22 12. Plaintiff WESTERN WATERSHEDS PROJECT (“WWP”) is a regional,
23 membership, not-for-profit conservation organization, dedicated to protecting and conserving the
24 public lands and natural resources of watersheds in the American West. WWP has offices in
25 Idaho, Utah, Wyoming, Arizona, and California and more than 1,300 members located
26 throughout the United States. Through agency proceedings, public education, scientific studies,
27 and legal advocacy conducted by its staff, members, volunteers, and supporters, WWP is actively
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1 engaged in protecting and improving riparian areas, water quality, fisheries, wildlife, and other
2 natural resources and ecological values of western watersheds. WWP has participated in
3 decision-making processes for livestock grazing on Forest Service lands across the West,
4 including most of the national forests at issue here. WWP, and its staff and members, use and
5 enjoy the wildlife, public lands, and other natural resources on national forest lands, including
6 the forests at issue here, for many health, recreational, scientific, spiritual, educational, aesthetic,
7 and other purposes. WWP and its staff and members pursue activities such as hiking, fishing,
8 hunting, wildlife viewing, biological and botanical research, photography, and spiritual renewal
9 on Forest Service lands. Livestock grazing that degrades these lands and their natural resources
10 impairs the use and enjoyment of these forests by WWP staff and its members.

11 13. Plaintiff NATURAL RESOURCES DEFENSE COUNCIL (“NRDC”) is a non-
12 profit environmental organization that uses law and science to protect the earth’s wildlife and
13 wild places and to ensure a healthy environment for all living things. NRDC has more than
14 530,700 members nationwide and offices across the country, with regional offices in San
15 Francisco and Los Angeles, California. Through its nationwide membership and staff of
16 lawyers, scientists, and other environmental specialists, NRDC takes a leading role on a diverse
17 range of federal land and resource management issues, including livestock grazing. NRDC has
18 long been involved in efforts to improve the Forest Service’s management of livestock grazing
19 on national forest lands across the West, including the forests that are the subject of this
20 litigation. NRDC’s staff and members use and enjoy these forests and their resources for many
21 purposes, such as hiking, fishing, hunting, wildlife viewing, solitude, aesthetic appreciation,
22 scientific study, photography, spiritual renewal, and other similar purposes. Livestock grazing
23 that degrades fish and wildlife habitat and other natural resources on the national forests at issue
24 here impairs the use and enjoyment of these areas by NRDC staff and its members.

25 14. Plaintiff CENTER FOR BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY (“CBD”) is a non-profit
26 corporation dedicated to the preservation, protection, and restoration of biodiversity, native
27 species, ecosystems, and public lands throughout the United States. CBD has offices across the
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1 United States, including offices in California, Arizona, and Oregon, and more than 40,000
2 members nationwide. CBD uses science, law, advocacy, and public outreach and education to
3 protect the lands, water, and climate that native species need to survive in order to protect
4 biodiversity, particularly those species on the brink of extinction. CBD actively engages in
5 activities throughout the western United States to protect native species and their habitat from
6 livestock grazing. CBD staff and individual members use and enjoy national forests across the
7 West, including the forests at issue here, for hiking, biking, nature and wildlife viewing,
8 photography, spiritual renewal, solitude, and other recreational, educational, aesthetic, and
9 spiritual purposes. Livestock grazing that harms native species and their habitat impairs the use
10 and enjoyment of these forests by CBD staff and its members.

11 15. Plaintiff CALIFORNIA TROUT (“CalTrout”) is a non-profit conservation
12 organization whose mission is to protect and restore wild trout and steelhead and other native
13 fish species such as salmon by protecting the waters that nurture these fish species, throughout
14 the State of California. CalTrout is incorporated under the laws of the State of California with its
15 principal place of business in San Francisco, California. CalTrout has more than 7,000 members
16 across the State that regularly use the streams in California national forests, including the forests
17 at issue in this case, for fishing, photography, hiking, and to seek aesthetic relief. CalTrout
18 fulfills its mission by protecting freshwater wild trout habitat throughout California, and the
19 native biodiversity associated with this riparian habitat. CalTrout regularly participates in
20 restoration efforts, management activities, education, and legal advocacy to protect and restore
21 streams for native fishes throughout California, including on national forest land across the State.
22 Livestock grazing that harms native fishes by damaging riparian areas and streams impairs the
23 use and enjoyment of the national forests in California by CalTrout’s staff and members.

24 16. Plaintiff ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION INFORMATION CENTER
25 (“EPIC”) is a 501(c)3 nonprofit public interest organization that works to protect the long-term
26 health of the ecosystems of Northern California. EPIC is dedicated to preserving, protecting, and
27 restoring biodiversity, native species, watersheds and ecosystems in Northern California. EPIC
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1 is located in the State of California, with its main office in Humboldt County, and has
2 approximately 2,000 members. EPIC's staff and members use and enjoy the national forests of
3 Northern California, including the Mendocino National Forest, for recreational, scientific,
4 educational, and aesthetic purposes. EPIC has actively opposed livestock grazing that harms
5 watersheds and native species, such as salmon and steelhead. Grazing that degrades these
6 resources impairs the use and enjoyment of the forests of Northern California by EPIC's staff
7 and members.

8 17. Plaintiff KLAMATH SISKIYOU WILDLANDS CENTER ("KS Wild") is a
9 non-profit public interest conservation organization based in Williams, Oregon and Ashland,
10 Oregon. KS Wild's organizational mission is to conserve the outstanding biological diversity of
11 the Klamath-Siskiyou region in Southern Oregon and Northern California. KS Wild and its staff
12 and members seek to protect the biological health and ecological resources of the region by
13 protecting and preserving the native habitat and hydrologic health of the Klamath-Siskiyou
14 ecoregion, including in the Klamath National Forest and Marble Mountain Wilderness. KS Wild
15 staff and members use and enjoy the national forests and wilderness areas within this region.
16 Livestock grazing that degrades these values and conflicts with the recreational use of the forests
17 and wilderness areas within this region impairs the use and enjoyment of these areas by KS Wild
18 staff and members.

19 18. Plaintiff LOS PADRES FOREST WATCH is a non-profit conservation
20 organization dedicated to protecting and restoring public lands along California's central coast
21 using community involvement, scientific collaboration, innovative field work, and legal
22 advocacy. Los Padres Forest Watch acts as a citizen-supported watchdog group for the Los
23 Padres National Forest and has approximately 700 members, including members who reside
24 within Monterey and San Luis Obispo counties. Members of Los Padres Forest Watch include
25 outdoor enthusiasts, hikers, mountain bikers, biologists, horseback riders, river runners,
26 backcountry travelers, anglers, hunters, bird watchers, business leaders, and others who depend
27 on a healthy forest and seek to prevent environmental damage caused by the use of public lands
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1 that are contrary to environmental protection laws. Los Padres Forest Watch staff and members
2 visit the Los Padres National Forest for recreation, scientific, and aesthetic purposes, and the
3 degradation of these lands by improperly managed livestock grazing impairs their use and
4 enjoyment of the forest.

5 19. Plaintiff SIERRA FOREST LEGACY is a non-profit coalition of environmental
6 groups which are dedicated to the conservation, enhancement, and protection of old-growth
7 forests, wildlands, at-risk species, rivers and streams and the ecological processes which shape
8 the forests of the Sierra Nevada. Sierra Forest Legacy is headquartered in Sacramento,
9 California. Its staff, members, and supporters use and enjoy the Sierra Nevada national forests,
10 including the Modoc, Lassen, Plumas, Inyo, Sierra, Stanislaus, and Sequoia National Forests, for
11 hiking, camping, fishing, wildlife viewing, photography, solitude, and other recreational,
12 scientific, aesthetic, and spiritual pursuits. Sierra Forest Legacy is concerned about proper
13 livestock grazing management on these forests, and has participated in grazing decision
14 processes. Livestock grazing that degrades the natural resources on these national forests
15 impairs their use and enjoyment by Sierra Forest Legacy staff and members.

16 20. Plaintiff SEQUOIA FORESTKEEPER is a non-profit conservation corporation
17 whose mission is to protect and restore the ecosystems of the Southern Sierra Nevada including,
18 but not limited to, the Giant Sequoia National Monument and Sequoia National Forest through
19 monitoring, enforcement, education, and litigation. Sequoia ForestKeeper is based in Kernville,
20 California and its more than 800 members and supporters have vital interests in protecting
21 wildlife and imperiled species that occur on the public lands in the Sequoia National Forest.
22 Staff and members of Sequoia ForestKeeper use and enjoy the Sequoia National Forest,
23 including the Kiavah Wilderness, for recreation, aesthetic, spiritual, scientific, and educational
24 purposes. Livestock grazing that harms wildlife habitat, imperiled species, and wilderness
25 resources impairs their use and enjoyment of the Sequoia National Forest.

26 21. Plaintiff GRAND CANYON TRUST is a regional, non-profit conservation
27 organization whose mission is to protect and restore the Colorado Plateau of southern Utah and
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1 northern Arizona and the spectacular landscapes, rivers, plant and animal diversity, and beauty
2 found there. Grand Canyon Trust uses collaboration, advocacy, science, and litigation to
3 promote responsible management of public lands on the Colorado Plateau. Grand Canyon Trust
4 has offices in Moab, Utah and Flagstaff, Arizona and members throughout the nation. Trust
5 members and staff use and enjoy the forests of southern Utah, including the Fishlake and Manti
6 La Sal National Forests, for recreation, sightseeing, aesthetic beauty, solitude, and scientific
7 study. Grand Canyon Trust has been engaged in livestock grazing management decisions in
8 Utah for many years, including decisions on the Fishlake and Manti La Sal National Forests.
9 Grazing that degrades the natural resources of the Fishlake and Manti La Sal National Forests
10 impairs the use and enjoyment of these forests for Grand Canyon Trust staff and members.

11 22. Plaintiff UTAH ENVIRONMENTAL CONGRESS (“UEC”) is a Utah non-profit
12 conservation organization based in Salt Lake City, Utah. UEC’s mission is to maintain, protect,
13 and restore the native ecosystems on public lands within Utah. UEC participates in public land
14 management for national forests throughout Utah, including the Wasatch-Cache, Ashley, Manti
15 La Sal, and Fishlake National Forests. UEC staff, members, and supporters visit these forests for
16 recreation, photography, solitude, scientific study, and to enjoy the biological diversity and
17 harmony of the natural ecosystems there. UEC has been active in promoting proper grazing
18 management on these four forests for many years, and livestock grazing that harms the native
19 ecosystems as well as recreation opportunities within the Wasatch-Cache, Ashley, Manti La Sal,
20 and Fishlake National Forests impairs the use and enjoyment of these forests for UEC staff,
21 members, and supporters.

22 23. Plaintiff RED ROCK FORESTS is a Utah non-profit environmental organization
23 based in Moab, Utah that formed in 1999 to protect the mountains and plateaus above the
24 redrock desert in southern Utah. Red Rock Forests uses science, education, public policy,
25 litigation, citizen action, and collaboration to protect the forests of southern Utah and their
26 wildlife and waterways, including the Manti La Sal National Forest. Red Rock Forests has
27 participated in livestock grazing decisions on the Manti La Sal National Forest in an effort to
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1 protect the wildlife, watersheds, and wilderness areas there. Red Rock Forests staff and
2 members visit the Manti La Sal National Forest to recreate, study the ecology, enjoy the
3 aesthetics and solitude, and photograph the scenery. Livestock grazing that degrades the wildlife
4 habitat and native ecosystems impairs the use and enjoyment of the Manti La Sal National Forest
5 for Red Rock Forests staff and members.

6 24. Plaintiff OREGON NATURAL DESERT ASSOCIATION (“ONDA”) is an
7 Oregon non-profit public interest organization based in Bend, Oregon with more than 1000
8 members nationwide. ONDA works to protect, defend, and restore the health of Oregon’s native
9 deserts and its imperiled wildlife. ONDA actively participates in agency proceedings and
10 decisions concerning management of public lands in eastern Oregon, particularly with regard to
11 livestock grazing management. ONDA has been active in monitoring resources and livestock
12 grazing decisions on many forests in eastern Oregon, including the Umatilla and Malheur
13 National Forests. ONDA staff and members use and enjoy the Umatilla and Malheur National
14 Forests for educational, recreational, spiritual, aesthetic, and scientific activities. Livestock
15 grazing that harms the resources and wildlife on the Umatilla and Malheur National Forests
16 impairs the use and enjoyment of these forests for ONDA staff and members.

17 25. Plaintiffs, both organizationally and on behalf of their staff, members, and
18 supporters, have deep and long-standing interests in the preservation and protection of western
19 national forests and their resources, which interests are directly harmed by Defendant’s actions
20 challenged herein.

21 26. Plaintiffs have been involved in many public and private efforts to protect these
22 national forests from harmful impacts of livestock grazing and to preserve or restore their special
23 resources, including endangered, threatened, and sensitive species. Plaintiffs’ staff, members,
24 and supporters will continue frequently to visit these national forests in the future—to hike, hunt,
25 fish, camp, observe wildlife, take photographs and otherwise enjoy their natural and scenic
26 beauty and biodiversity.

27 27. The above-described aesthetic, conservation, recreational, scientific and other
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interests of Plaintiffs and their staff, members and supporters have been, are being, and, unless the relief prayed for is granted, will continue to be adversely affected and irreparably injured by Defendants' violations of law. Plaintiffs have no adequate remedy at law, and thus the requested relief is appropriate.

28. Defendant UNITED STATES FOREST SERVICE is an agency or instrumentality of the United States, and is charged with managing the public lands and resources of the National Forests, in accordance and compliance with federal laws and regulations.

V. LEGAL BACKGROUND

A. National Environmental Policy Act

29. As our nation's basic environmental charter, NEPA requires federal agencies to undertake a thorough and public analysis of the environmental consequences of proposed federal actions, including preparing a detailed EIS for all major Federal actions that may significantly affect the quality of the human environment. An EIS must consider a range of reasonable alternative actions and assess site specific and cumulative impacts of these actions. 42 U.S.C. § 4332(2)(C). Cumulative impacts are the past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions that must be assessed, in combination with the proposed action, to determine the potential for significant impacts to the environment. 40 C.F.R. § 1508.7.

30. Under federal regulations, agencies may prepare an EA to assist in the NEPA process. 40 C.F.R. § 1508.9. An EA is a more limited review of environmental factors associated with a federal action, performed to assist the agency in determining whether an EIS is warranted.

31. NEPA also provides for public input into the decision-making process, and Forest Service regulations allow the public to appeal its final EA or EIS decisions. 40 C.F.R. §§ 1503.1, 1506.6; 36 C.F.R. Part 215. As noted by the Supreme Court, NEPA requires an agency to: (1) take a "hard look" at the environmental consequences of its proposed action before proceeding with implementation of the action, and (2) encourage public involvement in the

1 decision-making process. *Robertson v. Methow Valley Citizens Council*, 490 U.S. 332, 350
2 (1989).

3 32. The issuance or renewal of a federal livestock grazing permit is a major federal
4 action that triggers NEPA review. *See, e.g., Natural Resources Defense Council v. Morton*, 388
5 F. Supp. 829 (D.D.C. 1974), *aff'd without opinion*, 527 F.2d 1386 (D.C. Cir. 1976); *Idaho*
6 *Watersheds Project v. Hahn*, 307 F. 3d 815 (9th Cir. 2002).

7 **B. 2005 Appropriations Rider**

8 33. In the fiscal year 2005 appropriations bill, Congress passed a rider that allowed
9 the Forest Service categorically to exclude grazing reauthorizations in fiscal years 2005 through
10 2007 from documentation in an EA or EIS if: “(1) the decision continues *current grazing*
11 *management*; (2) monitoring indicates that *current grazing management* is meeting, or
12 satisfactorily moving toward, objectives in the land and resource management plan, as
13 determined by the Secretary; and (3) the decision is consistent with agency policy concerning
14 extraordinary circumstances.” FY 2005 Consolidated Appropriations Act, Sec. 339 (Pub. L.
15 108-447) (emphasis added). The total number of allotments authorized under this rider could not
16 exceed 900.

17 34. The Forest Service used the rider to exclude hundreds of permit renewals from
18 environmental review under either an EA or an EIS, including dozens in the last month before
19 the rider expired. But, even with this last rush of excluded renewals, the Forest Service did not
20 reach its target of 900 allotments, and Congress extended the rider for fiscal year 2008. FY 2008
21 Consolidated Appropriations Act, Sec 421 (Pub. L. 110-161). Congress also added the
22 limitation that a categorical exclusion could not be used for any allotment within a federally
23 designated wilderness area.

24 35. Under the rider’s first requirement, the categorically excluded decision must
25 continue *current grazing management*. It cannot authorize more grazing or grazing under
26 different circumstances than what is presently taking place. The Forest Service’s internal
27 guidelines interpret “current management” to mean the management that has been implemented
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1 over the past three to five years. *See* Forest Service Handbook 2209.13, 92.31.

2 36. The rider's second requirement ensures that a decision will be categorically
3 excluded only when the Forest Service has monitoring information showing that current grazing
4 management is meeting, or satisfactorily moving toward, land and resource management plan
5 objectives. Each forest or group of forests has its own Land and Resource Management Plan
6 ("Forest Plan"), which sets forth desired conditions, goals, standards and guidelines for various
7 resources on the forest such as fish and wildlife, vegetation, soils, water, recreation and cultural
8 resources.

9 37. The rider's third requirement is that the categorically excluded decision must
10 comply with the Forest Service policy on extraordinary circumstances, which is found in the
11 Forest Service Handbook, chapter 1909.15.30.3.2. In determining whether extraordinary
12 circumstances exist, the Forest Service must first determine whether certain resource conditions
13 are present in the action area. Those resource conditions are: a) federally listed threatened or
14 endangered species or designated critical habitat, species proposed for federal listing or proposed
15 critical habitat, or Forest Service sensitive species; b) flood plains, wetlands, or municipal
16 watersheds; c) congressionally designated areas, such as wilderness, wilderness study areas, or
17 national recreation areas; d) inventoried roadless areas; e) research natural areas; f) American
18 Indian and Alaska Native religious or cultural sites; or g) archaeological sites, or historic
19 properties or areas. Next, the Forest Service must assess the "degree of potential effect of the
20 proposed action on these resource conditions" to determine whether extraordinary circumstances
21 exist. The Forest Service must demonstrate that there will be no significant effects on any of
22 these special resource conditions to avoid preparing an EA or EIS.

23 **C. Appeals Reform Act**

24 38. The Appeals Reform Act (ARA) requires the Forest Service to establish a notice
25 and comment process, as well as appeal procedures, for all Forest Service projects and activities
26 that implement land and resource management plans. Pub. L. 102-381, Sec. 322 (codified at 16
27 U.S.C. § 1612 note).

39. In promulgating regulations to implement this Act, the Forest Service attempted to exclude from notice, comment, and appeal all its decisions that are categorically excluded from NEPA documentation. 36 C.F.R. §§ 215.4(a), 215.12(f). The Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals struck down these regulations as unlawful under the ARA in *Earth Island Institute v. Ruthenbeck*, 490 F.3d 687, 698-99 (9th Cir. 2007) (petition for cert. granted Jan. 18, 2008).

40. In addition, the Court of Appeals held that the Forest Service must provide opportunities for administrative appeals of a range of agency actions and programs, including “range management and improvements.” *Id.* at 698. Each of the Forest Service grazing decisions challenged here specifically declared that the public could not administratively appeal the decision, in violation of the Court of Appeals ruling in *Ruthenbeck*.

D. Administrative Procedure Act

41. The APA provides for judicial review of agency actions, and calls for the reviewing court to hold unlawful and set aside actions that are arbitrary, capricious, an abuse of discretion, or otherwise not in accordance with law; or that are in excess of statutory authority; or that were made without observance of procedure required by law. 5 U.S.C. § 706(2).

42. As demonstrated below, the Forest Service has violated both Section 706(2) of the APA by issuing the decisions challenged herein as categorical exclusions, when they do not meet all of the requirements for exclusion set forth in the 2005 appropriations rider, and Section 322 of the ARA, by depriving the public of any right to appeal its decisions.

VI. FACTUAL BACKGROUND

A. Impacts of Livestock Grazing

43. Livestock grazing by cattle and sheep dramatically alters native ecological communities and damages habitat for a multitude of fish, wildlife, and plant species. Grazing harms both upland and riparian communities¹ by degrading vegetation, soils, and streams.

¹ Upland communities refer to dry plant communities that are not adjacent to water sources. Riparian communities refer to areas adjacent to water sources such as rivers, streams, ponds, lakes, seeps, springs, bogs, fens, or wet meadows, which normally contain lush, highly productive vegetation.

Impacts on upland communities

44. Upland plant communities impacted by grazing include meadows, aspen stands, grasslands, tall forb communities (forbs are non-woody broad-leaved flowering plants – commonly called wild flowers), sagebrush communities, and forests with undergrowths of grass, forbs, and shrubs. Livestock consume large quantities of vegetation, impacting not only plant growth, but also species diversity and composition, the seral state² and vigor of plants, and the prevalence of weeds. Trampling of vegetation adds to the adverse impacts of grazing when livestock crush and displace plants and damage woody shrubs.

45. One of the primary adverse effects of livestock grazing is its alteration of plant diversity and composition. Cows and sheep generally prefer to eat native grass and forb species. By selectively grazing these plants and eating their seed heads and flowers, livestock reduce seed production and regeneration of native plants. In turn, non-native invasive species quickly take root and spread in their place. Many rangelands in the western United States are now in poor ecological condition, because livestock grazing has eliminated the natural and healthy diversity and abundance of native grasses, forbs, and shrubs, allowing invasive species to take over.

46. Invasive species, such as cheatgrass, Kentucky bluegrass, crested wheatgrass, star thistle, and other exotic weeds are often of lower value to watershed health and wildlife. Furthermore, invasive plants can lead to increased use of herbicides, forest health problems, and altered fire cycles. One dramatic example is the expansion of cheatgrass across the West, which has increased wildfire frequency and intensity.

47. Livestock also trample and break the branches off woody shrubs, reducing their vigor and eliminating canopy cover on which many wildlife species depend. Heavy browse of young shrubs and saplings prevents regeneration and recruitment of new woody shrubs, aspen, and cottonwood, leaving only decadent stands of old shrubs and trees.³

² The seral state of a plant refers to its successional status—*i.e.*, whether it is an early colonizer of an area that was recently disturbed, or a “climax” plant that appears when a community has matured.

³ A shrub or tree is decadent when it is in a state of decline.

48. Further, grazing reduces the density and vigor of grasses and forbs in forested areas. By removing the herbaceous vegetation understory⁴ that normally outcompetes tree seedlings, grazing leads to thick stands of small trees that increase the risk of wildfire.

49. Grazing also greatly impacts soil conditions, significantly altering biological communities and the hydrology of watersheds. First, livestock deplete vegetation, leaving the ground bare. Then they disturb the bare ground with their hooves, creating a bed ready-made for the growth of quickly-spreading noxious weeds and other invasive species, the seeds of which livestock carry in their hooves, guts, or hair.

50. Second, increased bare ground, combined with livestock disturbance and destruction of biological soil crusts, leads to erosion when loose soil is transported by wind, or by overland water flows during rain events or snowmelt. This erosion causes rills (small rivulets in the soil), gullies (channels in the soil formed by moving water), and pedestalling of plants (soil loss around the base of plants, making them appear elevated).

51. Further, livestock trampling compacts soils, reducing water infiltration and increasing surface water run-off that carries away the topsoil no longer protected by soil crusts. Often this topsoil ends up as sediment in streams.

52. When less water permeates the soil due to compaction, water storage capacity is reduced, which can be particularly stressful to plants and animals in times of drought. Soils dry out faster, impairing plant productivity. Later in the summer, less groundwater is available, causing stream flows to diminish or dry up completely.

Impacts on riparian communities

53. Although riparian areas, such as perennial streams, seeps, springs, intermittent streams, wet meadows, bogs and fens, make up a tiny percentage of the rangelands of the West, they provide critical habitat for fish, wildlife, and sensitive plant species. Riparian areas enjoy greater biodiversity than any other plant community because of their rich, moist soils and multi-layered vegetation. Unfortunately, because riparian areas provide water, food, and shade, they

⁴ Herbaceous vegetation are plants lacking a woody stem.

1 also disproportionately attract livestock, especially cattle, which then damage these areas.

2 54. As with upland communities, livestock deplete vegetation and alter plant
3 diversity and composition in riparian communities by selectively grazing native vegetation and
4 allowing less-desirable invasive species to spread. Livestock also impact the survival and the
5 age-diversity of trees and woody shrubs in riparian areas, by browsing saplings and young
6 shrubs. Furthermore, grazing and trampling increase bare ground and compact wet soils, causing
7 these sites to become drier, which in turn reduces plant productivity and converts species from
8 lush riparian vegetation to dry-site vegetation.

9 55. The depletion of native riparian vegetation and compaction of wet soils also
10 reduces water infiltration, which decreases the water storage capacity of wet meadows, fens,
11 springs and seeps, and streamside riparian areas. This loss of infiltration significantly impacts
12 the hydrology of a watershed, creating higher peak flows of surface run-off that scour stream
13 channels and erode streambanks during snowmelt and rain storms. At the same time, the loss of
14 groundwater lowers the water table, which leads to dried up streams later in the season.

15 56. The Forest Service's increasing reliance on water developments, which pipe
16 water from natural springs into troughs for livestock to drink, lowers the water table even more.
17 The drying out of riparian areas increases as livestock grazing impacts are added to the effects of
18 global warming, seriously altering the hydrologic regime of our western watersheds.

19 57. Livestock also directly impact water quality when they walk in streams and graze
20 and trample streambanks. Urine and manure deposited directly into streams or carried into
21 streams through run-off increase the bacterial and nutrient contents in the water, which in turn
22 reduces dissolved oxygen. When livestock walk in streams, they also stir up the sediment of the
23 stream bed, creating higher turbidity levels.

24 58. Trampling and grazing of streambanks lead to erosion and increased sediment.
25 Livestock destabilize banks when they trample them or eat riparian vegetation, which typically
26 have deep, stabilizing root systems. Denuded and destabilized banks easily erode and deposit
27 sediment into stream channels. Grazing of riparian vegetation also reduces its effectiveness at
28

trapping the sediment carried in overland run-off. Increased sediment leads to shallower and warmer streams, and reduces the frequency and quality of pools, while bank trampling and sloughing⁵ reduce undercut banks and meanders, creating wider, straighter streams with higher water velocity.

Impacts on fish, wildlife and plant habitat

59. The adverse impacts of livestock grazing on upland and riparian communities described above have significant ramifications for the fish, wildlife, and plant species that inhabit these communities.

60. Aspen stands, which often grow on the edge of meadows, are second only to riparian areas in their native biodiversity. These stands provide habitat for migratory and resident birds, including sensitive species like goshawks and flammulated owls. Livestock browse and kill young aspen stems, preventing them from regenerating or becoming overstory and causing significant decline of existing aspen stands. In addition, when livestock graze the grass and forb understory and disturb the soil in these stands, conifer encroachment increases. Conifer stands have replaced aspen stands all across the West, causing a loss of important habitat for many wildlife species.

61. The grazing of understory plants in forested areas, as well as in meadows and grasslands, also impairs the habitat of small mammals and invertebrates. These species require tall grasses and forbs for protection and food, but livestock grazing reduces the value of these plants to wildlife and often converts native plant species to less valuable invasive species. Livestock also trample the nests and young of small mammals and compact the soil, making it more difficult for burrowing animals to survive. Population declines of small mammals and invertebrates caused by livestock, in turn, adversely impact predatory species such as spotted owls, goshawks, great gray owls, bats, and lynx, all of which are now in decline.

62. Similarly, livestock grazing of tall forbs impacts the species that rely on these

⁵ Bank sloughing occurs when a part of the streambank breaks away and “sloughs” off, due to livestock walking along the edge of the bank. These chunks of streambank then erode into the stream channel.

1 plants. Many forbs produce flowers that provide food for pollinators like hummingbirds and
2 bees. When livestock eat these forbs, it eliminates pollinators' food source and impairs the
3 productivity and reproduction of more forbs. As the native forbs disappear, they are replaced by
4 plants that do not support pollinators.

5 63. In recent years the sage-steppe ecosystem in the western United States has
6 decreased dramatically. Most of what remains faces adverse impacts from livestock grazing.
7 This ecosystem did not historically support herds of large, grazing ungulates and the native
8 vegetation developed without significant grazing pressure, making it particularly sensitive to
9 livestock grazing.

10 64. Sagebrush or sage-steppe communities provide habitat for many wildlife species
11 such as sage-grouse. The sage-grouse is now in serious decline and is being considered for
12 listing under the Endangered Species Act. Myriad other mammals, birds, and reptiles inhabit
13 sage-steppe communities, including species of concern such as the pygmy rabbit, Brewer's
14 sparrow, sage sparrow, sagebrush vole, and pronghorn antelope.

15 65. Grazing these sagebrush communities harms the species that depend on these
16 shrubs, as well as the grass and forb understory beneath the sage shrubs, for cover and forage.
17 Ground nesting birds such as sage-grouse or Brewer's sparrow rely on dense sagebrush canopy
18 cover to protect their nests from avian predators. Similarly, pygmy rabbits use sagebrush to hide
19 from predators by climbing up into the shrubs. Both sage-grouse and pygmy rabbits also rely
20 exclusively on sagebrush for food in winter. Livestock damage sagebrush by breaking their
21 branches, removing canopy cover and eliminating the brush as a food source for wildlife. They
22 also trample and browse young shrubs, preventing regeneration. And, livestock graze the
23 understory of tall grasses and forbs beneath shrubs, eliminating additional cover for nests as well
24 as important summer forage for sage-grouse and other wildlife. By grazing this understory,
25 livestock can convert the plants to invasive species that are less valuable for wildlife.

26 66. Livestock also trample nests, burrows, and even small creatures in shrub
27 communities, and can disturb and displace wildlife from nesting, brooding, and over-wintering
28

1 sites.

2 67. These impacts often occur near range “improvements,” such as fences, corrals, or
3 water developments that provide water from springs or stock ponds. The disturbance caused by
4 livestock is intense even a mile or more from these structures, interrupting and fragmenting
5 habitat for native birds and wildlife. In addition, fences needed for livestock management
6 provide perches for raptors that prey on sage-grouse and other birds. Fences also disrupt the
7 migration or food search of larger mammals, like deer, elk, and pronghorn.

8 68. As noted above, riparian areas provide the greatest biodiversity of any
9 community, but receive disproportionately higher adverse impacts from livestock grazing.
10 Impacts to streams and their channels adversely affect fish, especially those species that require
11 clean, cold water for survival like salmon, steelhead, and native trout species. Many species of
12 salmon, steelhead, and trout are at risk because of habitat degradation. Livestock degrade fish
13 habitat when they trample spawning beds, reduce streamside vegetative cover and shade, and
14 cause increases of sediment and other pollutants, leading to higher water temperatures, algae
15 blooms, and fewer pools and undercut banks that provide cover and refuge for fish.

16 69. Aquatic macroinvertebrates (insects), many of which also require cold water with
17 little sediment or pollutants, suffer from these same impacts. Moreover, both aquatic and
18 terrestrial insects rely on riparian plants for their food source. Grazing reduces the amount and
19 diversity of streamside vegetation, reducing this primary food source. Loss of invertebrate
20 abundance and diversity in turn affects fish that prey on these insects.

21 70. Livestock grazing of streamside vegetation and woody shrubs also affects bird,
22 mammal, and amphibian species. Many birds, like the endangered willow flycatcher, and
23 mammals such as deer, elk, and Canada lynx, rely on the complex vegetative structure of riparian
24 areas for cover and food. By browsing and damaging woody shrubs and trees, particularly
25 willow and cottonwood, livestock reduce the amount and quality of cover and nesting sites for
26 these birds and mammals. Beaver cannot create water-conserving dams when livestock deplete
27 their food source (largely willows). The grazing and trampling of herbaceous vegetation reduces
28

1 cover for amphibians, and alters the plant diversity of the area by removing native species and
2 replacing them with less valuable invasive species.

3 71. Other wetlands, such as seeps, springs, fens, and wet meadows, provide
4 specialized riparian habitat for many different plants and animals. Wetlands are habitat for
5 aquatic species, a water source for terrestrial animals, and a source of food and cover for birds,
6 reptiles, amphibians, and mammals. Seeps and springs often support unique plant and animal
7 species. In fact, approximately 200 endemic vertebrate and invertebrate species as well as
8 hundreds of plants, many of which are designated as threatened or sensitive, occupy only these
9 habitats.

10 72. Because wetlands are drying out or degraded, many of the plants, amphibians,
11 and macroinvertebrates that rely on them are now in decline. For example, large numbers of
12 frogs and toads are now listed as threatened or sensitive. Species that depend on these habitats at
13 certain times of the year are also adversely impacted, such as migratory birds and sage-grouse.
14 In late summer, after vegetation in their upland habitat has dried out, sage-grouse depend upon
15 forbs around seeps and springs for food during their late brood-rearing period.

16 73. Livestock using these highly critical wetland areas not only step on nests and
17 small animals, they also destroy habitat by trampling and grazing the vegetation, compacting and
18 drying out soils, and impairing water infiltration, all of which reduces water storage and plant
19 productivity and converts wetlands into drier sites.

20 74. Even fencing off springs and pumping water to upland troughs adversely impacts
21 wildlife because these water developments prevent large animals from accessing the vegetation
22 and water around springs, and remove water that would normally keep the soils moist, retain
23 high plant productivity, and later contribute to stream flows.

24 75. Finally, grazing even harms large wildlife in various ways. Livestock compete
25 with deer and elk for forage. In addition, when livestock move to riparian areas and aspen stands
26 to graze, they often displace deer and elk which use these areas as their primary cover.

27 76. Bighorn sheep compete with livestock for forage as well, but the bigger problem
28

1 for them is the transmission by domestic sheep of fatal respiratory disease. Contact between
 2 domestic and bighorn sheep often causes pneumonia in bighorns, leading to large die-offs of
 3 bighorn herds. Bighorn populations have declined dramatically from their historic numbers and
 4 continue to struggle due in large part to disease caused by contact with domestic sheep.

5 77. Even wolves and grizzly bears are indirectly impacted by livestock grazing
 6 through policies of relocating or killing wolves or bears that kill domestic sheep or cows grazing
 7 upon federal public lands. This policy has led to the killing of more than 600 gray wolves as
 8 well as numerous grizzly bears since the mid-1990's because of conflicts with livestock on
 9 public land. As wolves and grizzly bears expand their range, the conflicts with domestic
 10 livestock will increase.

11 **Impacts on cultural resources**

12 78. National forest lands in the western United States contain many historic and
 13 prehistoric sites from early white settlers and Native Americans, and the Forest Service is
 14 charged with preserving and protecting these sites. These sites consist of artifacts or structural
 15 remains from early homesteads; historic or prehistoric trails, roads, and inscriptions on trees and
 16 rocks; as well as Native American artifacts, structures, lithic scatters, and sacred sites.

17 79. Livestock trample and bed down on artifacts. They also disturb and erode soil
 18 that covers artifacts, displace artifacts, and degrade sacred sites. These impacts are particularly
 19 likely in heavy use areas such as salting or bedding grounds, trailing routes, water developments,
 20 or along fencelines.

21 **Impacts on Wilderness**

22 80. Under the 1964 Wilderness Act, Congress has preserved more than 105 million
 23 acres of land across the United States to protect some of the last remaining wild places in the
 24 country. 16 U.S.C. §§ 1131-1136. The purpose of the Act was to preserve and protect Federal
 25 lands in their natural condition, for future use and enjoyment *as wilderness*. *Id.* § 1131(a).

26 81. The Wilderness Act defines wilderness as:

27 An area where the earth and its community of life are untrammelled
 28 by man;

1 An area of undeveloped Federal land retaining its primeval
2 character and influence, without permanent improvements or
human habitation, which is protected and managed so as to
preserve its natural conditions;

3 An area that generally appears to have been affected primarily by
4 the forces of nature, with the imprint of man's work substantially
unnoticeable; and

5 An area that has outstanding opportunities for solitude or a
primitive and unconfined type of recreation.

6
7 *Id.* § 1131(c). Further, these areas shall be devoted to the public purposes of recreation, scenic,
8 scientific, educational, conservation, and historic use. *Id.* § 1133(b).

9 82. The Act allows for the continuation of livestock grazing within wilderness areas
10 where that use was established prior to the designation of an area as wilderness, subject to
11 regulation by the Forest Service. *Id.* § 1133(d)(4)(2). Further Congressional guidance states that
12 the Forest Service will not curtail or phase-out grazing simply because of a wilderness
13 designation, but can adjust livestock numbers during its planning process to protect wilderness
14 resources from deterioration. Pub. L. No. 96-560, Sec. 108.

15 83. Livestock undermine the natural conditions and primitive recreation value of
16 these wild places by degrading them as described above. Livestock also can turn hiking trails
17 into wide, muddy, manure-fouled avenues that are unappealing, prone to erosion, and infested
18 with noxious weeds. They also can ruin wilderness campsites. Wilderness users often camp
19 near lakes or streams, which are areas heavily used by livestock that foul the waters, deposit
20 manure, and trample the vegetation and soils at these sites.

21 84. Livestock also graze and trample the open meadows and alpine areas sought after
22 by the public for their scenic beauty. The majority of recreational users dislike livestock in
23 wilderness areas, and signs of cattle or sheep reduce their feeling of solitude and their enjoyment
24 of wild scenic beauty.

25 85. In sum, livestock grazing adversely impacts our natural resources in many
26 different ways. Yet, the Forest Service often has either never assessed these impacts, or has not
27 done so for more than twenty years. In the meantime, numerous native fish, wildlife, and plant
28 species have been in serious decline or face extinction, weeds have increased, riparian

destruction has increased, and global warming (to which cattle contribute) grows as a threat. Now, the Forest Service is relying improperly on the 2005 appropriations rider to escape its obligation under NEPA to conduct in-depth site-specific environmental analysis and involve the public in ten-year-long grazing decisions on nearly a thousand grazing allotments covering millions of acres of public lands in the western United States, lands that contain wilderness areas, imperiled species, key wildlife habitat, and cultural resources. In many instances these easy grazing reauthorizations do not meet the criteria of the rider and are unlawful.

B. Violations of the 2005 Appropriations Rider

86. The 2005 appropriations rider contains three requirements that the Forest Service must satisfy to reauthorize grazing under a categorical exclusion (“CE”), as noted above. Instead of carefully picking grazing allotments that meet these requirements, the Forest Service is using the rider to reauthorize grazing allotments wholesale in highly sensitive areas.

87. The agency’s violations of the rider fall into several patterns described below.

The rider’s first requirement

88. Under the rider’s first requirement, the CE decision must “continue current grazing management.” Evidently, the Forest Service has interpreted this requirement to allow it to authorize grazing at levels allowed under a previous permit even when *no grazing* has actually taken place on the allotment for years. Not only does this interpretation contradict the plain meaning of “*current grazing management*,” it also contradicts the Forest Service’s own handbook and policy guidance, which state that current management means the management implemented *over the last three to five years* through Allotment Management Plans or Annual Operating Instructions.

89. Many of the challenged CE decisions authorize more grazing than what has actually taken place during the past five years. In some cases, the Forest Service has used the rider to authorize grazing on allotments where no grazing has occurred for several years. Other CE decisions reauthorize levels stated in previous grazing permits, even though grazing levels have decreased significantly in recent years.

1 90. By using a CE to reauthorize grazing at levels much higher than the grazing
2 actually implemented over the last five years, the Forest Service is not continuing current grazing
3 management. Moreover, any up-to-date monitoring of these grazing allotments is relevant only
4 to assess conditions under the recent grazing levels; such monitoring cannot provide meaningful
5 data to support increased levels.

6 **The rider's second requirement**

7 91. The second condition of the rider is that "monitoring [must] indicate[] that
8 current grazing management is meeting, or satisfactorily moving toward, objectives in the land
9 and resource management plan." To satisfy this requirement, the Forest Service must actually
10 have monitoring data *and* this data must demonstrate that the *current grazing* is not unduly
11 harming resources on the grazing allotment at issue. Numerous CE decisions violate this
12 requirement because the Forest Service either lacks relevant monitoring data or the data shows
13 that conditions are degraded and are not getting better as a result of the current grazing levels
14 implemented.

15 92. The referenced land and resource management plan objectives come from
16 individual or region-wide Forest Plans. These plans set forth desired conditions, goals, standards
17 and guidelines for maintaining or restoring properly functioning ecosystems; promoting
18 ecologically healthy and diverse vegetation, soils, water resources, and fish and wildlife habitat;
19 and protecting species of concern and cultural resources.

20 93. The monitoring information needed to demonstrate that forests are meeting or
21 moving toward these objectives consists of information from studies of the effects of grazing on
22 upland communities, riparian communities, and fish and wildlife habitat. But, in many cases, the
23 Forest Service has assessed and continues to assess the impact of grazing simply by measuring
24 the amount of forage consumed by livestock. This limited focus offers little or no information
25 about the impact that grazing has on the health of rangelands and their associated wetlands,
26 habitat, and inhabitants, and thus cannot be used to demonstrate that current grazing management
27 is meeting or moving towards all land and resource management plan objectives.

28

1 94. For example, to measure the impacts grazing has on upland plant communities,
2 monitoring must assess, among other things, plant diversity, composition, age-structure, and
3 vigor; presence and growth of invasive species or noxious weeds; condition and amount of
4 woody shrub cover; amount of bare ground; condition of microbiotic soil crusts; and the
5 presence of compacted soil or signs of erosion. Moreover, monitoring only one type of plant
6 community, which is frequently what the Forest Service does, is not sufficient to assess the
7 impact to all upland habitats. Monitoring one sagebrush community, for instance, does not
8 provide meaningful data about other types of shrub communities and certainly cannot provide
9 information about impacts to aspen or other forested areas, dry meadows and grasslands, or forb
10 communities. In some cases, the Forest Service has conducted the widespread monitoring
11 necessary to assess the impact of grazing on individual allotments. In many of the CE decisions
12 challenged here, however, such data is completely lacking.

13 95. Similarly, because livestock spend so much time in riparian areas and impact
14 them so heavily, the Forest Service must monitor these areas when they are present in an
15 allotment area. Appropriate monitoring must analyze riparian vegetation condition, diversity,
16 and composition for herbaceous species and woody shrubs, as well as soil conditions. In
17 addition, because livestock erode streambanks, the monitoring must measure bank stability and
18 water quality. Nor can the monitoring focus solely on perennial streams, which are only one
19 kind of riparian habitat; it also must consider the effect of grazing on wet meadows, springs,
20 seeps, fens, and intermittent streams.

21 96. Fish, wildlife, and plants have a variety of habitat needs distinct from those of
22 livestock and require additional monitoring to assess whether grazing is impairing those needs.
23 In upland sagebrush communities, monitoring must take into account wildlife needs such as
24 dense sagebrush stands with high canopy cover and tall residual native grasses and forbs under
25 shrubs. In aspen, meadow, and forb communities, the monitoring must track whether livestock
26 are preventing regeneration of key species or grazing and trampling herbaceous vegetation too
27 heavily to provide adequate protection and food for wildlife. Plants grazed to three to five inches
28

1 do not provide adequate cover for many wildlife species or flowers for pollinators.

2 97. In riparian areas, it is crucial to assess livestock grazing impacts on the habitat of
3 fish, insects, migratory birds, amphibians, mammals, and sensitive plant species. To assess
4 conditions for fish and macroinvertebrates, instream monitoring must consider sediment and
5 other pollutant loads; water temperature; the presence of cover in the form of deep pools,
6 undercut banks, overhanging vegetation, and woody debris; width-to-depth ratios; and channel
7 substrate. For terrestrial species, monitoring must assess whether enough forage and cover exist
8 in the form of woody shrubs, trees, and herbaceous plants.

9 98. The Forest Service generally recognizes the importance of this kind of
10 monitoring, yet, in many instances it has not adequately completed it, or undertaken it at all. The
11 Forest Service often lacks any monitoring data for upland aspen, grass, or forb communities, and
12 the data it has collected in upland sage-steppe areas frequently focuses primarily on livestock
13 forage utilization levels.⁶ Thus, the Forest Service lacks monitoring data for many conditions
14 that are essential to recognizing the degradation and decline of upland communities.

15 99. Furthermore, when the Forest Service has collected information on bare ground
16 or plant species diversity, it often has collected this data only recently or sporadically, and thus
17 has no way of knowing whether livestock grazing is causing conditions to improve, remain
18 stable, or degrade over time.

19 100. Second, monitoring for riparian areas is also inadequate for many CE decisions
20 because the Forest Service collects up-to-date information for only a small percentage of streams
21 covered under its decisions, and it has collected virtually no information on the conditions of
22 seeps, springs, wet meadows, or intermittent streams. Even for those areas that the Forest
23 Service has monitored, it has not collected data for many important riparian or instream
24 variables.

25 101. Third, the Forest Service has issued CE decisions having very limited or no

26
27 ⁶ Livestock utilization is the proportion of current year's forage production that is consumed by
28 animals, and is typically determined at the end of the grazing season. The Forest Service uses a
variety of methods to measure utilization from "ocular estimates" to comparing height and

1 information on fish, wildlife and plant species and their habitat. For many species, including
 2 multiple sensitive species and Management Indicator Species,⁷ the Forest Service has conducted
 3 no surveys of grazing allotments to determine whether the species is present, its location, or its
 4 population trend. Moreover, the Forest Service rarely has surveyed habitat conditions for fish,
 5 wildlife, or plant species, despite acknowledging that suitable habitat for certain species exists on
 6 the allotment and that livestock grazing can impact that habitat.

7 102. Finally, some of the Forest Service's CE decisions do not comply with the rider's
 8 second requirement because the monitoring actually shows that livestock grazing is causing
 9 serious damage. The agency has issued decisions even when its monitoring information
 10 indicates degraded riparian conditions, excessive bare ground, noxious weeds, and damage to
 11 shrubs caused by livestock grazing.

12 **The rider's third requirement**

13 103. Under the rider's final requirement, the Forest Service's CE decisions must be
 14 consistent with the agency's policy on extraordinary circumstances. As discussed above, this
 15 policy looks at whether certain resource conditions, including endangered, threatened, and
 16 sensitive species, wetlands, cultural resources, and wilderness areas, are present and the degree
 17 of potential effect on these resource conditions.

18 104. Many of the allotments covered under CE decisions contain these special
 19 resource conditions. Yet, for many of the challenged decisions, rather than analyze the impact of
 20 continued grazing, the Forest Service has summarily concluded—with little or no analysis and
 21 data whatsoever—that acknowledged impacts on these special resources do not amount to
 22 extraordinary circumstances.

23 105. For instance, multiple allotments occur in wilderness areas but the Forest Service
 24 often does not discuss grazing impacts that are occurring to wilderness values.

25 _____
 weight of plants from grazed and ungrazed sites.

26 ⁷ Management Indicator Species are species selected by the Forest Service to represent a suite of
 27 species that all use similar habitat. By monitoring population trends and impacts to these
 28 indicator species, the Forest Service presumes similar trends and impacts are occurring for other
 species in that habitat.

1 106. Similarly, the Forest Service decisions frequently cite evidence that grazing is
2 harming wetlands, cultural resources, and imperiled species. Still, in the face of this evidence,
3 the decisions simply assert the unsupported conclusion that continued grazing will not have
4 significant impacts.

5 107. Moreover, the Forest Service has completely neglected to assess the cumulative
6 impacts of other CE decisions even when those decisions are in the same forest and sometimes
7 cover directly adjacent land. Thus, the Forest Service's assertion that a specific grazing decision
8 will not impact *overall* populations of sensitive species, or *overall* abundance of wetlands does
9 not take into account the cumulative impacts of the grazing authorized on thousands of additional
10 adjacent or near-by acres under other CE decisions.

11 108. Because, in many instances, the Forest Service has not demonstrated the absence
12 of extraordinary circumstances despite the presence of special resource conditions and yearly use
13 of those areas by livestock, it has not complied with the rider's third requirement.

14 109. The above paragraphs describe the Forest Service's general abuse of the CE
15 rider. Specific CE decisions challenged by Plaintiffs are described below. These decisions
16 authorize grazing on different forests across the West and each violates the rider in one or more
17 ways.

18 **C. Unlawful CEs Issued In California Forests**

19 **1. Los Padres National Forest**

20 110. This Forest encompasses nearly two million acres of the central California
21 Coastal Mountain Range. Its ecosystems range from semi-desert in interior areas to redwood
22 forest on the coast, and they provide permanent or transitory refuge for approximately 468
23 species of fish and wildlife. The importance of the Los Padres Forest's habitat has increased as
24 habitat losses in the urban areas outside the Forest mount.

25 111. On September 26, 2007, the Los Padres National Forest issued a CE decision
26 authorizing grazing on the 1,074 acre Sweetwater allotment in violation of the 2005
27 appropriations rider. The Sweetwater allotment is in the northern most part of the Forest, in the
28

1 Santa Lucia Mountains between the famed Big Sur coast and the Salinas River valley in
2 Monterey County. Part of the allotment lies within the Ventana Wilderness, an area with one of
3 the most diverse vegetative communities on the planet.

4 112. This CE does not continue current grazing management, because it authorizes
5 grazing for the next ten years even though, at the time of the decision, no grazing had taken place
6 on the Sweetwater Allotment since 1998—well more than three to five years before the CE
7 decision.

8 113. The Los Padres National Forest issued this CE decision even though it lacked
9 monitoring showing that current grazing management is meeting or satisfactorily moving toward
10 applicable Forest Plan objectives. Among other reasons, the Forest Service had not monitored
11 the allotment for residual dry matter since 1998. Nor has the Forest Service monitored the effect
12 that grazing has on blue oak woodland within the allotment.

13 114. This CE decision also violates Forest Service policy on extraordinary
14 circumstances. Among other reasons, continued grazing harms the South-central California
15 steelhead, which is a listed threatened fish species. These fish use a stretch of Vaquero Creek
16 that runs through the Sweetwater allotment to spawn, and the decision authorizes grazing during
17 their spawning season. Moreover, the Forest has not demonstrated that grazing has no
18 significant impacts to the Ventana Wilderness, which is another extraordinary resource
19 condition.

20 **2. Mendocino National Forest**

21 115. This one million-acre forest straddles the eastern spur of California's Coastal
22 Mountains to the northeast of the San Francisco Bay Area. It is the state's only national forest
23 not traversed by a paved road.

24 116. On July 5, 2007, the Mendocino National Forest issued a CE decision authorizing
25 grazing on four allotments, in violation of the 2005 appropriations rider. The four allotments—
26 Pine Mountain, York Cabin, Middle Creek, and Elk Mountain—cover nearly 85,000 acres on the
27 west side of the Forest, six miles north of Upper Lake in Lake County, California.

1 117. The Forest Service issued this CE decision despite its lack of monitoring
2 demonstrating that conditions on the allotments are in satisfactory condition or trending upward
3 in light of current grazing management. The Forest has not monitored the range condition or
4 trend on the Middle Creek allotment at all, and it has not measured them on the York Cabin
5 allotment since 1958. Also, on the York Cabin allotment, the Forest has collected very little
6 utilization data in recent years, and the data it has collected shows that its standards were not
7 met. Likewise, on the Pine Mountain allotment, the Forest has not measured range condition and
8 trend since 1961. Finally, on the Elk Mountain allotment, the Forest's range condition and trend
9 monitoring revealed the range to be in "fair" and "low" condition.

10 118. This CE decision is inconsistent with the Forest Service's extraordinary
11 circumstances policy because continued grazing on these allotments threatens coho salmon and
12 steelhead, which are both endangered species. The Pine Mountain and York Cabin allotments
13 contain designated critical habit for coho salmon and habitat for steelhead, which will be
14 degraded by livestock.

15 **3. Klamath National Forest**

16 119. This Forest covers 1.7 million acres on both sides of the California-Oregon
17 border. The Klamaths are the oldest of the Pacific coastal mountains, dating back about 500
18 million years.

19 120. On September 26, 2006 the Klamath National Forest issued four CE decisions
20 that violate the 2005 appropriations rider. These decisions cover the Little North Fork, Shelly
21 Meadows, Big Ridge, and the Big Meadows allotments. The allotments cover more than 64,000
22 acres in Siskiyou County, California.

23 121. The Klamath National Forest lacked monitoring demonstrating that current
24 grazing management is meeting or moving toward Forest Plan objectives. The Forest's
25 monitoring did not adequately measure the impact of grazing on streamside vegetation or other
26 riparian variables, even though some stream banks within the allotments are grazed by cattle.
27 Prior to issuing these decisions, the Forest did not monitor riparian vegetation composition or
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diversity, woody species regeneration, streambank stability and disturbance, or residual dry matter. Nor did the Forest collect sufficient information on meadow conditions, despite the fact that much of the grazing in these allotments occurs in wet and dry meadows. Due to this lack of monitoring, the Forest also lacked data on habitat conditions for various fish and wildlife species that potentially use the riparian areas and meadows on the allotments.

122. The CE decisions also violate Forest Service policy concerning extraordinary circumstances. For one, all four allotments lie within the Marble Mountain Wilderness and continued grazing threatens wilderness resource conditions. Second, habitat exists for numerous sensitive species on the allotments, including goshawk, great gray owl, willow flycatcher, yellow-legged frog, and cascade frog. Yet despite acknowledging potential impacts to these species from livestock grazing, the Forest has not surveyed for their presence or monitored this habitat, and thus cannot demonstrate that grazing is not having any significant effect.

4. Modoc National Forest

123. One of California's most remote national forests, the nearly two million-acre Modoc Forest lies in the shadow of the Warner Mountains in the far northeastern corner of the State. The Forest consists of pine forests and meadows, lakes, streams, rugged canyons, wetlands, lava beds and high desert plateaus. Plaintiffs challenge two 2007 CE decisions covering five allotments in this Forest based on violations of the 2005 appropriations rider.

124. The Forest Service issued a CE on March 20, 2007 for the 14,000 acre Mount Dome allotment, located in the northeast corner of Siskiyou County, California. The allotment borders the Lava Beds National Monument.

125. The Forest issued this CE even though its monitoring did not show that current grazing management is meeting or moving toward Forest Plan objectives. On the contrary, the monitoring shows that grazing is causing severe damage to vernal pools,⁸ including intense trampling damage that has denuded the ground in many places and all but eliminated certain

⁸ Vernal pools are seasonal depressional wetlands that are covered by shallow water for variable periods from winter to spring. They are often isolated pools found in grasslands and provide unique habitat for numerous rare plants and animals.

1 native species. The harm includes damage to the watch list plant Newberry's Cinquefoil
 2 (*Potentilla newberryi*) and to the habitat for Profuse-flowered Pogogyne (*Pogogyne floribunda*).
 3 In addition, the Forest Service lacked other key monitoring information. It could not locate the
 4 14,384 acre allotment's single condition and trend plot. And it has no information about the
 5 effect grazing has had on the declining Mount Dome mule deer herd, even though mule deer is
 6 one of the Forest's Management Indicator Species.

7 126. This CE decision also is inconsistent with Forest Service policy regarding
 8 extraordinary circumstances. Continued grazing on the allotment will harm archeological
 9 resources. Although no acceptable archeological surveys have taken place on the allotment,
 10 previous limited surveys have disclosed 10 archeological sites covering 110 acres that include
 11 lithic scatters, temporary camps, and sites with complex rock features, such as hunting blinds,
 12 rock rings, and rock stacks and alignments.

13 127. The Modoc National Forest's September 13, 2007 CE decision authorized
 14 grazing on four allotments in violation of the 2005 appropriations rider. The four allotments—
 15 Beaver Dam, East Grizzlie, Timbered Mountain and Surveyors Valley—lie on the Devil's
 16 Garden Plateau between the Oregon border and Alturas in Modoc County, California and cover
 17 more than 147,000 acres of plateau intersected with volcanic reefs.

18 128. The CE for two of these allotments does not continue current grazing
 19 management. No grazing took place on the Timbered Mountain allotment from 2002 to 2005
 20 and no grazing took place on the Surveyors Valley allotment from 2001 to 2004.

21 129. This CE decision is not supported by monitoring data demonstrating that grazing
 22 management is meeting or satisfactorily moving toward applicable Forest Plan objectives.
 23 Monitoring shows that large sections of the four allotments were in unsatisfactory ecological
 24 condition when the CE decision issued, and it does not show that conditions were improving.
 25 For example, even though grazing had not taken place on the Timbered Mountain allotment for
 26 four years, in 2005, according to the Forest Service's own data, only 60% of the allotment was in
 27 satisfactory condition, meaning that 25,718 acres were in unsatisfactory ecological condition,
 28

1 including wetlands, streamside vegetation, juniper, low sage, silver sage, big sage and mountain
 2 mahogany. In addition, grazing is damaging the watch-list plants Profuse-flowered Pogogyne
 3 (*Pogogyne floribunda*) and Baker's Globe Mallow (*Illimana bakeri*).

4 130. The decision also is not consistent with Forest Service policy regarding
 5 extraordinary circumstances. Among other reasons, all four allotments contain habitat for the
 6 endangered Lost River sucker and short nose sucker. Grazing is causing significant harm to
 7 these endangered fish species. Moreover, the Timbered Mountain and Surveyors Valley
 8 allotments include proposed critical habitat for these species, a fact that the Forest Service did
 9 not consider when it issued the CE decision. Grazing on the allotments also has damaged habitat
 10 for Slender Orcutt Grass (*Orcuttia tenuis*), which is a federally listed threatened species. In
 11 addition, continued grazing will damage cultural resources. Surveys to-date have disclosed more
 12 than 375 archeological sites on the allotments. The Forest Service has not determined the effect
 13 that grazing has on these sites, although it acknowledges that it should monitor them to find out
 14 their significance and susceptibility to damage.

15 **5. Lassen National Forest**

16 131. This 1.2 million acre forest surrounds the Lassen Volcanic National Park. Ishi,
 17 the famed last survivor of the Yahi Yana Native American tribe, once lived in this Forest. With
 18 361 animal species and 29 fish species, Lassen is home to a variety of wildlife and supporting
 19 ecosystems.

20 132. Plaintiffs challenge two 2006 CE decisions and four 2007 CE decisions issued by
 21 this Forest. They are: (1) a July 12, 2006 decision authorizing grazing on the Diamond Mountain
 22 allotment; (2) a September 29, 2006 CE decision authorizing grazing on the Champs Flat, Gooch
 23 Valley, Lower Pine Creek and North Eagle Lake allotments; (3) a September 27, 2007 decision
 24 authorizing grazing on the Butte Creek allotment; (4) a September 27, 2007 decision authorizing
 25 grazing on the Horse Valley allotment; (5) a September 27, 2007 decision authorizing grazing on
 26 the Soldier Mountain allotment; and (6) a September 27, 2007 decision authorizing grazing on
 27 the Deer Creek and Lyonsville allotments.

1 133. The decisions for the Diamond Mountain and Soldier Mountain allotments
2 authorize increased grazing, rather than continue current grazing management. When the Forest
3 Service issued the CE decision for the Diamond Mountain allotment, no grazing had taken place
4 there for four of the five prior years. Similarly, the Soldier Mountain allotment was not grazed
5 during the three seasons prior to the CE decision.

6 134. The decisions for the Diamond Mountain, Champs Flat, Gooch Valley, Lower
7 Pine Creek, North Eagle Lake, Horse Valley, Deer Creek and Lyonsville allotments are not
8 supported by monitoring data showing that grazing management is meeting, or satisfactorily
9 moving toward the objectives in the applicable Forest Plan. No monitoring of the Diamond
10 Mountain allotment has occurred since 2002. Furthermore, prior monitoring does not provide
11 enough information to determine whether Lassen Forest Plan objectives are being met. Indeed, to
12 address this shortcoming, the CE decision requires more thorough monitoring in the future.

13 135. Monitoring of the Champs Flat, Gooch Valley, Lower Pine Creek, and North
14 Eagle Lake allotments show that the four allotments are increasingly infested with noxious
15 weeds that cattle can spread. The allotments contain at least four different types of noxious
16 weeds: Scotch thistle, perennial pepperweed, medusahead, and bull thistle. Scotch thistle is the
17 most harmful of the four, and it has increased significantly over the past three years. In addition,
18 monitoring shows that cattle are damaging some of the more than 50 aspen and cottonwood
19 stands in the allotments, as well as some riparian areas. The Forest Service does not monitor
20 range conditions on the Horse Valley allotment at all and it does not monitor any of the key areas
21 on the Lyonsville allotment.

22 136. Several of the challenged CE decisions are inconsistent with the Forest Service
23 policy concerning extraordinary circumstances. The Forest Service admits that it does not know
24 the effect that continued grazing will have on archeological and historic sites within the Diamond
25 Mountain allotment, including numerous aspen carvings and a sparse lithic scatter. There are 21
26 known heritage sites in the allotment, including six in the primary grazing range. Likewise, the
27 Champs Flat, Gooch Valley, Lower Pine Creek, and North Eagle Lake allotments have 258
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1 recorded heritage sites, all of which are unfenced and open to grazing. Grazing has caused
2 extensive damage to these resources.

3 137. In addition, the continued spread of noxious weeds by cattle in these allotments
4 threatens sensitive plant species such as Baker's globe mallow (*Iliamna bakeri*). The Butte Creek
5 allotment has the rare sensitive species ephemeral monkeyflower (*Mimulus evanescens*), which
6 occurs in only 11 other locations in California. The Forest Service acknowledges that livestock
7 can negatively impact this plant and that it sometimes flowers while cattle graze the part of this
8 allotment where it occurs. The Horse Valley allotment contains 20 acres of critical habitat for
9 the endangered Slender Orcutt Grass (*Orcuttia tenuis*) and the Soldier Mountain allotment has
10 two of five known occurrences in California of Bellinger's meadowfoam (*Limnathes floccosa*
11 spp. *bellingeriana*). Finally, the Deer Creek allotment is home to the sensitive species Cascade
12 Frog, which is in severe decline in the Lassen National Forest. This decline may be caused by a
13 fungus spread by cattle, and the decision authorizes cattle to graze on Alder Creek, where the
14 frog is found.

15 **6. Plumas National Forest**

16 138. This 1.1 million-acre National Forest sits at the northern end of the Sierra
17 Nevada, just south of the Cascade mountain range. The Forest includes foothills, timbered
18 slopes and rugged high country, and its lakes, streams and rivers include the federally designated
19 Feather River wild and scenic area.

20 139. The Plumas National Forest has issued numerous CE decisions that violate the
21 2005 appropriations rider. These decisions include: (1) a November 20, 2006 decision
22 authorizing grazing on the Mount Haskell allotment; (2) a November 20, 2006 decision
23 authorizing grazing on the Snow Lake and Spring Creek allotments; (3) a November 20, 2006
24 decision authorizing grazing on the Trosi Canyon and Trosi-Galeppi allotments; (4) a March 14,
25 2007 decision authorizing grazing on the Thompson Valley, Dotta Neck, and Bacher allotments;
26 (5) a March 14, 2007 decision authorizing grazing on the Frenchman Lake allotment; (6) a
27 March 14, 2007 decision authorizing grazing on the Mercer allotment; (7) a September 17, 2007
28

1 decision authorizing grazing on the Bulson allotment; (8) a September 17, 2007 decision
2 authorizing grazing on the Ramelli and Hall allotments; (9) a September 17, 2007 decision
3 authorizing grazing on the Horton Canyon South and Horton Canyon East allotments; and (10) a
4 September 17, 2007 decision authorizing grazing on the Ramelli Ranch allotment. These 16
5 allotments cover more than 80,000 acres and lie within the Beckwourth Ranger District, which is
6 in the eastern part of the Forest and in Plumas County, California.

7 140. Many of these decisions do not continue current grazing management. The
8 decisions authorize grazing on the Mount Haskell, Snow Lake, Spring Creek and Mercer
9 allotments at levels significantly exceeding the use that the allotments have received during the
10 past five years. The Ramelli, Hall, Horton Canyon South, and Horton Canyon East allotments
11 were vacant and no grazing has taken place on them for at least the past four years, yet the Forest
12 issued these CEs authorizing grazing on them for the next ten years.

13 141. The Forest Service issued the challenged CE decisions listed above even though
14 its monitoring does not show that current grazing is meeting or moving toward Plumas Forest
15 Plan objectives. Among other reasons, the Forest Service has never monitored the effects of
16 grazing on the Mt. Haskell allotment. For the other CE decisions, the Forest Service did not
17 consider the effect that grazing has on Management Indicator Species. For example, the Forest
18 did not consider the impact of grazing on mule deer, even though this is one of the Forest's
19 Management Indicator Species, and the Doyle Deer herd range is found within many of these
20 allotments.

21 142. The CE decisions in the Plumas National Forest are also inconsistent with Forest
22 Service policy concerning extraordinary circumstances. Among other reasons, continued grazing
23 will harm several sensitive plant species. Most significantly, one perennial herb, the Lens-pod
24 milkvetch (*Astragalus lentiformis*), could see its numbers significantly reduced as a result of
25 these decisions. All known occurrences of this plant are in the Beckwourth Ranger District, and
26 half of them are in the allotments covered by these decisions. The CE decisions did not consider
27 the cumulative impact that grazing will have on this plant's survival. Sensitive animal species,
28

1 including the California spotted owl, American marten, and mule deer, are also at risk as a result
2 of these decisions. Finally, continued grazing on these allotments threatens archeological
3 resources. The allotments contain hundreds of archeological sites, including many highly
4 sensitive sites, and past grazing has damaged these sites.

5 **7. Stanislaus National Forest**

6 143. Created in 1897 and bordering Yosemite National Park, the Stanislaus National
7 Forest is one of the nation's oldest national forests. At the end of September, 2007, the Forest
8 Service issued a series of grazing decisions in violation of the 2005 appropriations rider. The
9 first decision authorized grazing on the Little Crane allotment, the second authorized grazing on
10 three allotments (Shotgun, Lower Blue and Mokelumne), and the third authorized grazing on the
11 Duckwall allotment.

12 144. The September 29, 2007 CE decision authorizing grazing on the Little Crane
13 allotment does not continue current grazing management; instead, it increases it. No grazing
14 took place on the allotment during five of the six years preceding issuance of the CE, yet the
15 decision authorizes grazing for 10 years—through 2017.

16 145. The Forest Service lacks monitoring showing that the current grazing
17 management on the Little Crane allotment is meeting or satisfactorily moving toward Forest Plan
18 objectives. Among other reasons, the Forest Service has not monitored the condition of springs
19 where grazing takes place.

20 146. The Little Crane CE decision also violates Forest Service policy regarding
21 extraordinary circumstances. Among other reasons, the great gray owl, a sensitive species, has
22 been spotted near the allotment, and suitable habitat for threatened and sensitive amphibian
23 species exists on the allotment, yet the Forest Service has not conducted surveys to determine
24 whether these species inhabit the allotment.

25 147. The Forest Service issued its September 30, 2007 decision authorizing grazing on
26 three allotments—Shotgun, Lower Blue and Mokelumne—even though it lacked monitoring
27 showing that current grazing management is consistent with applicable Forest Plan objectives.
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1 The Forest has not conducted upland range monitoring on these allotments for at least a decade.
 2 In fact, it does not maintain range monitoring plots on these allotments, and thus lacks data about
 3 the effect of current grazing management. In addition, grazing has damaged a spring on the
 4 Lower Blue allotment, such that the spring is not in proper functioning condition, while other
 5 springs and special aquatic features lack any monitoring.

6 148. On September 30, 2007, the Forest Service issued a CE decision authorizing
 7 grazing on the Duckwall allotment, even though monitoring shows that current grazing
 8 management in the allotment is not satisfying Forest Plan objectives regarding riparian areas.
 9 The Forest Service's monitoring shows that one spring in the allotment is in very poor condition
 10 due to grazing. The Forest Service has not surveyed the other springs within the allotment.
 11 Moreover, the Forest Service itself acknowledges that grazing has damaged Cottonwood Creek,
 12 including by adding sediment to the Creek and preventing the bank from revegetating. This is
 13 not compatible with the Stanislaus Forest Plan objectives.

14 149. The decision to authorize grazing on the Duckwall allotment also is not consistent
 15 with Forest Service policy regarding extraordinary circumstances. Among other reasons, the
 16 allotment contains sensitive plant species Small's southern clarkia (*Clarkia australis*) and habitat
 17 for the sensitive plant species Mariposa clarkia (*Clarkia biloba* ssp. *australis*). The Forest
 18 Service's survey for these plants was inadequate as it took place before the plants were blooming
 19 and did not survey all suitable habitat. The Forest Service also did not adequately assess impacts
 20 to two sensitive wildlife species, the great gray owl and foothill yellow-legged frog. Moreover,
 21 part of the proposed Clavey Wild and Scenic River Area is within the Duckwall allotment. Even
 22 though Forest Service policy treats *proposed* Wild and Scenic River Areas the same as
 23 *designated* Wild and Scenic River Areas, the Forest did not consider whether continued grazing
 24 within the proposed Clavey Wild and Scenic River Area created an extraordinary circumstance.

25 **8. Inyo National Forest**

26 150. Located in the eastern Sierra Nevada, this more than two million acre forest is
 27 home to Mt. Whitney, Mono Lake, Mammoth Lakes Basin, and the Ancient Bristlecone Pine
 28

1 Forest, as well as seven Congressionally-designated Wildernesses.

2 151. On November 14, 2005, the Forest Service issued a CE decision authorizing
3 grazing covering four desert allotments on the slopes of the eastern Sierra Nevada in violation of
4 the 2005 appropriations rider. The four Inyo allotments—Tunawee, Ash Creek, Alabama Hills
5 and George Creek—are located between Coso Junction and Independence in Inyo County,
6 California.

7 152. The CE decision authorizes increased grazing on the Tunawee allotment, rather
8 than continuing current management. It permits cattle grazing on this allotment through 2015,
9 even though no cattle grazing had taken place there for the four seasons prior to issuance of the
10 CE. Tunawee allotment is managed cooperatively with the Bureau of Land Management, which
11 has authorized only sheep grazing on the allotment since 1995.

12 153. Moreover, this CE decision is inconsistent with Forest Service policy regarding
13 extraordinary circumstances. Among other reasons, it approves grazing in the Ash Creek
14 allotment, which lies partially within the Golden Trout Wilderness, without analyzing the impact
15 this grazing will have on wilderness resources. Also, the Forest acknowledges the harm that
16 grazing will inflict on prehistoric archeological sites within the four allotments, but instead of
17 analyzing these harmful effects as required by the rider, the Forest Service states only that a
18 sample survey of the sensitive areas is necessary.

19 **9. Sequoia National Forest**

20 154. Situated at the southern end of the Sierra Nevada, this Forest is home to the
21 world's largest trees, the Giant Sequoias. Elevations range from 1,000 feet in the foothill region
22 to peaks over 12,000 feet in the rugged high country.

23 155. The Forest Service's September 26, 2007 decision authorizing grazing on two
24 allotments in Sequoia violated the 2005 appropriations rider. The two allotments, Smith Canyon
25 and Jacks Creek, are located in the northern portion of the Scodie Mountains in Kern County,
26 California.

27 156. The decision does not continue current grazing management because both
28

allotments were vacant at the time of the decision and had not been grazed for years, yet the CE decision authorizes grazing through 2017.

157. The decision also violates the Forest Service's policy on extraordinary circumstances. Both allotments lie entirely within the Kiavah Wilderness, and grazing would damage the area's wilderness resources.

D. Unlawful CEs Issued In Arizona On The Prescott National Forest

158. The 1.25 million acre Prescott National Forest lies in central Arizona, with half of the Forest east of the city of Prescott and half to the west. This Forest varies in elevation from the desert floor to mountains, with vegetation changing from Sonoran desert plants to chaparral, juniper and pinyon pine, and finally forests of ponderosa pine. Because of the dry climate here, riparian areas are the lifeblood of the Forest for most wildlife.

159. Plaintiffs challenge 11 CE decisions, each for one allotment, issued by the Prescott National Forest: two decisions dated September 28, 2006 for the Walnut Creek and Toohey allotments, and nine decisions signed at the end of September 2007 for the V-Bar, Willow, DR T Todd, DR T Rice Peak, DR T Dugas, Chino Valley, Yolo North, Camp Wood, and Granite allotments. These allotments are all found in Yavapai County and cover 112,900 acres.

160. The CE decisions for the Walnut Creek, Toohey, DR T Todd, DR T Rice Peak, DR T Dugas, Yolo North, Camp Wood, and Granite allotments violate the first rider requirement because these decisions authorize livestock use at much higher levels than what occurred over the previous five years. Thus, they are not continuing current grazing management.

161. The Prescott CE decisions also violate the second rider requirement. Current monitoring shows an extensive amount of area throughout these allotments in impaired or unsatisfactory soil condition as well as some areas in fair or poor vegetation condition, and the Forest Service cannot show any improvement due to a lack of long-term monitoring. Likewise, agency assessments show that multiple riparian areas are not functioning properly, and again no trend is apparent without long-term monitoring. In addition, for most riparian areas, the Forest

Service did not even collect critical information needed to assess the health of streams and riparian areas despite direct and indirect impacts by cattle.

162. These allotments provide habitat for many fish and wildlife species, including imperiled bird, amphibian, and plant species as well as several Management Indicator Species such as macroinvertebrates, deer and pronghorn. While the Forest Service recognizes impacts to habitat of these species from livestock, it has not conducted required monitoring to demonstrate that grazing is meeting fish and wildlife objectives.

163. Finally, these eleven CE decisions are not consistent with the Forest Service's extraordinary circumstances policy. For one, numerous endangered, threatened, and sensitive species have potential habitat on the allotments, including the endangered Gila chub, threatened Mexican spotted owl, yellow-billed cuckoo, black nighthawk, leopard frog, southwestern toad, and tiger beetle. The Forest Service has not shown that these riparian-dependent species will not be impacted by the individual or cumulative effects of these eleven CE decisions. In addition, the Forest Service has completed only minimal inventories on these allotments for cultural resources and has failed to assess impacts from grazing on known cultural sites.

E. Unlawful CEs Issued In Idaho Forests

1. Salmon-Challis National Forest

164. The vast Salmon-Challis National Forest is located on 4.3 million acres in central and eastern Idaho. This forest contains the largest wilderness area in the continental United States (Frank Church-River of No Return Wilderness), Idaho's tallest peak, and the Wild and Scenic Salmon River and Middle Fork of the Salmon River.

165. On June 8, 2007, the Salmon-Challis National Forest issued a CE decision for the Northeast Leadore allotments, in violation of the 2005 appropriations rider. The Northeast Leadore CE decision authorizes continued grazing on the Sandy Creek, Pattee Creek, Agency Creek, Peterson Creek, and McFarland Pasture allotments, which total roughly 29,660 acres.

166. This decision does not continue current management on the Agency Creek allotment because in recent years only about 2/3 of the permitted number of cattle have grazed

1 this allotment, yet the Forest Service's CE authorizes grazing at the higher permit level.

2 167. This CE also violates the rider because the Forest Service does not have
3 monitoring data showing that current grazing is meeting or moving toward applicable Forest
4 Plan objectives, particularly with regard to fish, wildlife, and plant populations and habitat. The
5 Forest Service has not surveyed for most of the fish, wildlife and plant species that are likely
6 present in the area or assessed habitat conditions, including for numerous sensitive species and
7 Management Indicator Species. Only limited monitoring of streams and fish habitat and no
8 monitoring of seeps, springs, meadows, and aspen stands has occurred on the allotments despite
9 their importance as habitat for many species.

10 168. The Northeast Leadore CE is inconsistent with the extraordinary circumstances
11 policy because the Forest Service has not shown that continued grazing will not harm sensitive
12 species cutthroat trout, sage-grouse, pygmy rabbits, goshawks, great gray owls, Columbia
13 spotted frogs, pink agoseris, Lemhi penstemon, and Salmon twin bladderpod. The Forest
14 Service recognizes that wet meadows, springs, and aspen stands in the allotments are critical for
15 many of these species and could be impacted by livestock grazing and water developments, but
16 never assessed the effects to this habitat from current grazing management.

17 169. In addition, two or more wolf packs use these allotments and are impacted by
18 grazing due to degradation of habitat for prey species as well as the likely killing of wolves that
19 come into conflict with livestock. The Forest Service admits that grazing on these allotments
20 may impact the viability of the Lemhi valley wolf population.

21 **2. Caribou-Targhee National Forest**

22 170. The Caribou and Targhee National Forests joined in 2000 to form one unit, which
23 now covers more than three million acres in eastern Idaho. This forest borders Montana, Utah,
24 and Wyoming, and is adjacent to Yellowstone and Grand Teton National Parks. As part of the
25 Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem, this forest contributes to the best remaining habitat in the
26 contiguous United States for a diverse array of species, including grizzly bears, wolves, lynx,
27 wolverines, and other wide-ranging animals.

171. The Caribou-Targhee National Forest has issued CE decisions covering more grazing allotments than any other forest in the country. Plaintiffs are challenging ten decisions authorizing grazing on 77 allotments that cover close to 646,000 acres of land on the forest. These ten decisions are: (1) Teton Basin CE for three allotments dated February 28, 2006; (2) Crooked Creek/Birch Creek CE for 11 allotments dated March 22, 2006; (3) Crow Creek CE for four allotments dated December 8, 2006; (4) South Soda CE for 20 allotments dated January 31, 2007; (5) Kelly Canyon/Snakey Canyon CE for six allotments dated April 26, 2007; (6) Ashton-Island Park 9 CE for nine allotments dated May 8, 2007; (7) Big Hole CE for three allotments dated August 17, 2007; (8) Ashton-Island Park 6 CE for six allotments dated September 28, 2007; (9) Meyers/Icehouse CE for two allotments dated September 28, 2007; and (10) Roundup CE for 13 allotments dated September 28, 2007.

172. The Forest Service is not continuing current management for 28 allotments under these CEs because it is reauthorizing previous permit levels for allotments that have been vacant, in non-use, or at reduced grazing levels over the past five years. These violations occur for the following allotments: (1) Tepee Creek (Teton Basin CE); (2) Burnt Canyon and Crystal Gulch (Crooked Creek/Birch Creek CE); (3) Wells Canyon (Crow Creek CE); (4) Diamond/Boulder, Fossil Canyon, Henry Cutoff, Johnson Creek, Lander Creek, Lanes Creek, Maybe Canyon, North Sulphur, Sheep Creek, Slug Creek, Webster Creek, and White Creek (South Soda CE); (5) Meadowview, Bootjack, Fall River, Fog Butte, and Ripley Butte (Ashton-Island Park 9 CE); (6) Meadow Creek (Ashton-Island Park 6 CE); Meyers Creek and Icehouse Creek (Meyers/Icehouse CE); and Grand Blowout, South Elk, Poker Peak, and Elk Mountain (Roundup CE).

173. The Caribou-Targhee CE decisions violate the second rider requirement because the Forest Service does not have monitoring data showing that grazing is meeting or satisfactorily moving toward Forest Plan objectives. Most of the allotments lack monitoring to assess adequately upland vegetation conditions and trends, often having either no long-term data or data from just a single site for allotments as large as 10,000 to 20,000 acres in size. Many riparian areas, including perennial and intermittent streams and springs, as well as aspen stands

1 are also missing monitoring data for vegetation conditions and other key parameters.

2 174. The minimal data the Forest Service has collected shows problems in upland and
3 riparian areas on numerous allotments, such as excessive or increasing bare ground, poor woody
4 shrub conditions, undesirable plants, and trampling of stream banks and wetlands. In addition,
5 the Forest Service has frequently failed to monitor habitat conditions for fish, wildlife, and plant
6 species that are known or likely to be on the allotments. In fact, the Forest Service does not even
7 acknowledge the potential impacts from these CEs to many species such as bighorn sheep, forest
8 owls, and goshawks.

9 175. The Caribou Targhee CE decisions also do not comply with the extraordinary
10 circumstances policy for several reasons. First, livestock grazing will continue to adversely
11 impact wilderness study areas, eligible wild and scenic rivers, and research natural areas.

12 176. Second, the Forest Service has not demonstrated that continued grazing will not
13 harm the many imperiled species found on these allotments, including wolves, grizzly bears,
14 lynx, sage-grouse, Columbia sharp-tailed grouse, pygmy rabbit, great gray owl, goshawk,
15 Columbia spotted frog, Yellowstone cutthroat trout, and several sensitive plants. Considering
16 that these decisions cover more than a half-million acres, the cumulative impacts from grazing
17 across this landscape create the potential for significant effects to most if not all of these species.

18 177. Finally, the Forest Service has also failed to survey and discuss the impacts to
19 cultural resources from grazing these 77 allotments.

20 **F. Unlawful CEs Issued In Wyoming Forests**

21 **1. Bridger-Teton National Forest**

22 178. Just east of the Caribou-Targhee National Forest is the Bridger-Teton National
23 Forest, comprising another large part of the Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem. This 3.4 million
24 acre forest contains extensive wilderness areas in the Wind River mountain range as well as
25 significant wildlife habitat near Grand Teton and Yellowstone National Parks.

26 179. The Bridger-Teton National Forest issued 10 CE decisions that cover 43
27 allotments and 586,500 acres in violation of the 2005 appropriations rider. Combined with the
28

1 Caribou-Targhee CEs challenged here, the Forest Service categorically excluded over 1.23
2 million acres of livestock grazing within the Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem from proper
3 environmental analysis.

4 180. Plaintiffs challenge the following CEs: (1) Silver Creek and Boundary Creek
5 allotments CE, dated October 27, 2005; (2) Hoback Basin CE covering five allotments, dated
6 September 29, 2006; (3) Sweetwater, Blucher Creek, and East Squaw Creek allotments CE,
7 dated September 29, 2006; (4) Pinedale Front CE covering five allotments, dated September 29,
8 2006; (5) Trespass Creek allotment CE, dated September 29, 2006; (6) Big Greys River and
9 Cedar Creek allotments CE, dated September 30, 2006; (7) Muddy Ridge CE covering six
10 allotments, dated August 27, 2007; (8) Southern Wind River Sheep CE covering 14 allotments,
11 dated September 27, 2007; (9) Three Forks, Corral Creek, and Mink Creek allotments CE, dated
12 September 28, 2007; and (10) Giraffe Creek and Porcupine Creek allotments CE, dated
13 September 28, 2007.

14 181. Multiple allotments included within these CEs were rested or received reduced
15 use during the past five years, including but not limited to the Porcupine Creek, Silver Creek,
16 Sweetwater, Big Flattop, Little Flattop, and Soda Lake allotments. Yet instead of continuing the
17 current management, the Forest Service is increasing livestock use on these allotments under the
18 CE decisions, in violation of the first rider requirement.

19 182. These CEs also violate the second requirement of the rider because the Forest
20 Service has failed to collect monitoring information showing that conditions on all of these
21 allotments are meeting or moving toward Forest Plan objectives. For many allotments, the
22 Forest Service does not have long-term condition and trend data for many key upland and
23 riparian parameters nor short-term utilization data. Furthermore, the data it has collected shows
24 damage to riparian areas as well as problems with invasive species, woody plant conditions, and
25 the health of tall forb communities on numerous allotments.

26 183. There is also a significant lack of monitoring for fish, wildlife, and plant habitat
27 to assess current conditions or trends. Even Management Indicator Species that the Forest
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1 Service recognizes are on these allotments and may be impacted by livestock, including elk,
2 deer, pronghorn, bighorn sheep, boreal toad, boreal chorus frog, Brewer's sparrow, rainbow
3 trout, cutthroat trout, and aspen, have insufficient data on habitat conditions.

4 184. Third, the Forest Service has violated its extraordinary circumstances policy,
5 contrary to the third rider requirement. Over 195,000 acres and more than twenty allotments
6 from these CEs fall within the popular Wind River Range wilderness areas and grazing will
7 continue to have adverse impacts to resource values and recreation use. The Forest Service also
8 has not demonstrated that grazing is not harming cultural resources on the CE allotments.

9 185. Furthermore, each of these allotments contains habitat for numerous threatened
10 or sensitive species such as lynx, wolves, grizzly bear, sage-grouse, Columbia spotted frog,
11 goshawk, great gray owl, Colorado River cutthroat trout, Bonneville cutthroat trout, and multiple
12 sensitive plants, that will continue to be harmed by livestock grazing. And like on other forests,
13 the Forest Service has not considered the cumulative impacts from all of these Bridger Teton
14 CEs, let alone the combined impacts with CEs on other forests in the Greater Yellowstone
15 Ecosystem that affect the same fish and wildlife populations.

16 **2. Shoshone National Forest**

17 186. Continuing east across the Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem, the 2.4 million acre
18 Shoshone National Forest borders the eastern edge of the Bridger Teton National Forest and
19 Yellowstone National Park. The nation's first national forest, the Shoshone was named after the
20 Shoshoni Indians who lived in the area. On September 28, 2007, the Shoshone National Forest
21 issued a CE reauthorizing grazing on five allotments in the southern Wind River mountain range
22 under the Washakie Project CE, in violation of the 2005 appropriations rider.

23 187. The Washakie Project CE, covering about 46,000 acres on the Sawmill, Pine
24 Willow, Slate Creek, Maxon Basin, and South Pass allotments, does not comply with the second
25 requirement of the rider because the Forest Service has collected little monitoring data and thus
26 cannot show that grazing is meeting or satisfactorily moving toward Forest Plan objectives. The
27 agency has little to no information on many key upland and riparian vegetation and soil
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parameters. It has no current monitoring data for stream channels or fish habitat, and the most recent information, from 1996, indicates that several streams on the allotments have high sediment levels and are not healthy. And the Forest Service has done no monitoring to assess wildlife and plant habitat for many native species that are on the allotments.

188. Second, the Washakie CE is inconsistent with the Forest Service's extraordinary circumstance policy because continued grazing will harm numerous endangered, threatened, or sensitive species. The allotments contain habitat for grizzly bears, gray wolves, bighorn sheep, Brewer's sparrows, water voles, boreal toads, northern leopard frogs, goshawks, mountain suckers, and nine sensitive plants, all of which can be harmed by livestock grazing. Yet the Forest Service has either refuted that any impacts will occur or simply dismissed the impacts as insignificant with no support for that assertion. The agency did not even consider the cumulative impacts to these species from the many other CE decisions issued within the Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem, including the allotments on the Bridger Teton National Forest that are next to the Washakie CE allotments in the southern Wind River mountains.

G. Unlawful CEs Issued In Utah Forests

1. Wasatch-Cache National Forest

189. Located in northern Utah close to Salt Lake City, the 1.3 million acre Wasatch-Cache National Forest is divided into three major areas distinguished by their mountain ranges: the High Uinta Mountains, the Wasatch Front, and the Stansbury Range. This forest, which contains seven wilderness areas, is increasingly becoming a recreation destination for many outdoor enthusiasts.

190. Plaintiffs challenge five CE decisions issued by the Wasatch-Cache National Forest for violating the 2005 appropriations rider: (1) Stansbury Allotments CE, dated September 28, 2006; (2) Franklin Basin Allotment CE, dated September 27, 2007; (3) Gilbert Peak and Hessie Lake-Henrys Fork Allotments CE, dated September 30, 2007; (4) Poison Mountain and Red Mountain Allotments CE, dated September 30, 2007; and (5) Red Castle, East Fork Blacks Fork, Middle Fork Blacks Fork, Lyman Lake, Little West Fork Blacks Fork, and

1 Elizabeth Mountain No. 2 Allotments CE, dated September 30, 2007.

2 191. These five CE decisions violate the 2005 appropriation rider's second
3 requirement. Monitoring for the Stansbury Allotments CE, which covers six allotments on
4 42,560 acres in the Stansbury Range, shows that grazing is harming riparian areas and uplands
5 on these allotments. Among other things, these allotments contain numerous springs, which
6 provide much of the riparian habitat for amphibians and other species in this dry area, and
7 grazing is harming many of those wetlands. In addition, upland vegetation is either not at desired
8 condition or is trending downward on several allotments, and the Forest has not even monitored
9 shrub cover.

10 192. Monitoring for the 26,000 acre Franklin Basin allotment, located in the Wasatch
11 Front, shows that uplands were in unsatisfactory condition at four of nine sites in 2007 and the
12 Forest has no long-term data to show any upward trends. The Forest Service also has little
13 current and no long-term data for vegetation conditions in riparian areas and no utilization data at
14 all. Agency specialists recognize the need to change management practices on this allotment
15 because current management is not protecting watershed health or wildlife habitat, yet the
16 agency is continuing the current management through this CE, in violation of the rider.

17 193. The remaining three CE decisions occur in the High Uintas Mountains, with a
18 significant portion of the allotments falling within the High Uintas Wilderness Area. These CEs
19 violate the second rider requirement because monitoring shows that sheep trailing across several
20 of these allotments is causing severe damage to many upland areas, and impacts from both sheep
21 and cattle are leading to increased sediment levels in streams and wetlands. This damages
22 habitat for macroinvertebrates and amphibians, contrary to direction in the Forest Plan, yet the
23 Forest Service has not even surveyed for these species in the past ten years.

24 194. The High Uintas CE decisions also violate the third rider requirement because
25 grazing will continue to significantly impact resources and recreation use in the High Uintas
26 Wilderness Area as well as along five rivers that are eligible as Wild and Scenic Rivers. And
27 high sediment levels and other adverse effects to stream channels will continue to harm sensitive
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1 Colorado cutthroat trout, which are generally declining in this area.

2 **2. Ashley National Forest**

3 195. The 1.3 million acre Ashley National Forest is located in northeastern Utah, with
4 a small portion spilling over into southwest Wyoming. This forest is adjacent to the Wasatch-
5 Cache National Forest, and contains the eastern half of the High Uintas Wilderness as well as
6 Flaming Gorge National Recreation Area and King's Peak, the tallest peak in Utah. Plaintiffs
7 are challenging eight CE decisions issued by the Ashley National Forest for violating the 2005
8 appropriations rider.

9 196. These CE decisions, covering more than 387,000 acres on 30 allotments, consist
10 of the following: (1) Duchesne #1 CE, dated January 6, 2006, covering six allotments; (2)
11 Duchesne #2 CE, dated March 27, 2006, covering six allotments; (3) Duchesne #3 CE, dated
12 March 27, 2006, covering seven allotments; (4) Duchesne #4 CE, dated May 25, 2006, covering
13 three allotments; (5) Ashley-Dryfork CE, dated March 23, 2006, covering three allotments; (6)
14 Taylor Mountain Allotment CE, dated June 30, 2006; (7) Goslin Mountain Allotment CE, dated
15 September 22, 2006; and (8) Cedar Mountain, Spring Creek, and Sugarloaf Allotments CE, dated
16 January 4, 2007.

17 197. Several of these CEs do not continue current management, in violation of the
18 rider. On the Taylor Mountain allotment, the Forest Service converted two of the three units
19 from sheep to cattle just two years prior to the CE decision with no NEPA analysis, and now is
20 authorizing grazing for another ten years without ever assessing the impacts to the environment
21 from changing livestock use on the allotment. In addition, the Spring Creek and Fall Creek
22 allotments are vacant, and the Cedar Mountain, Sugarloaf, and Goslin allotments were rested or
23 had reduced use for several years prior to the CE decisions.

24 198. The Forest Service is also violating the second rider requirement because its
25 monitoring shows that grazing is causing adverse impacts to some riparian areas while many
26 others have not even been surveyed. The forest is also lacking monitoring information on
27 impacts to soils despite the fact that many of these allotments occur within very arid areas with
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highly erosive soils and little natural ground cover. And the Forest Service has failed to monitor population trends and habitat conditions for some sensitive species and Management Indicator Species, including species that indicate healthy riparian habitat and aspen woodlands.

199. The challenged CE decisions are also inconsistent with the Forest Service's extraordinary circumstances policy because of continuing and increasing livestock impacts to the High Uintas Wilderness Area, Flaming Gorge National Recreation Area, several Wild and Scenic Rivers, and municipal watersheds that provide water to Utah communities. Furthermore, the Forest Service has not demonstrated that grazing is not harming wetlands or sensitive species found on all or most of these allotments, such as sage-grouse, goshawks, several forest owls, and Colorado River cutthroat trout.

3. Manti La Sal National Forest

200. Spanning 1.4 million acres, the Manti La Sal National Forest is divided into three separate areas within central and southeast Utah. The Manti division is part of the high Wasatch Plateau, which ranges from 5,000 to 10,000 feet elevation. The La Sal division at Moab is located just east of Moab, Utah in the La Sal Mountains, near Arches and Canyonlands National Parks. The La Sal division at Monticello is just west of Monticello, Utah in the Abajo Mountains, south of Canyonlands National Park and east of Glen Canyon National Recreation Area. Plaintiffs challenge three CEs from the La Sal units and eight CEs from the Manti unit.

201. The three CEs issued for the La Sal units each reauthorize grazing on a single allotment, consisting of the 75,953 acre Twin Springs allotment, 19,700 acre Dorry allotment, and 12,328 acre North Paradox allotment. The Twin Springs CE was signed September 28, 2006 and the other two CEs were signed September 28, 2007.

202. The three La Sal CEs violate the 2005 appropriations rider for several reasons. For one, they violate the first requirement of the rider because they reauthorize full permit numbers despite significantly reduced levels of use on the allotments since 2002. Second, all three CEs violate the second rider requirement because monitoring does not demonstrate that grazing is meeting or satisfactorily moving toward Forest Plan objectives. Among other things,

1 the monitoring demonstrates encroachment by non-native species and high levels of bare ground
2 in uplands, as well as damage to several streams and wetlands. And the Forest Service has little
3 or no monitoring of livestock utilization and browse levels or conditions of key wildlife habitat,
4 including aspen stands, meadows, springs, and willow communities.

5 203. Finally, these CEs violate the third requirement of the 2005 appropriations rider
6 because grazing in the Twin Springs allotment will continue to impact resources and recreation
7 use in the Dark Canyon Wilderness Area. Furthermore, the Forest Service has not demonstrated
8 that grazing these allotments will not damage habitat for endangered, threatened, or sensitive
9 species, including Mexican spotted owls, southwestern willow flycatchers, goshawks, and
10 several plants, or degrade wetlands and cultural resource sites.

11 204. Plaintiffs also challenge eight CEs from the Manti unit of the Forest: (1) Bob
12 Wright, Horse Creek, and Candland allotments CE, dated September 27, 2007; (2) Willow Creek
13 allotment CE, dated September 27, 2007; (3) Island Lake, Order Mountain, Indian Creek, and
14 Heliotrope allotments CE, dated September 27, 2007; (4) Mountain Lion, Cottonwood-
15 Gooseberry, Swens, and Beaver Dam-Boulger allotments CE, dated September 27, 2007; (5)
16 Spring Lake and Birch Creek-Bear Canyon allotments CE, dated September 27, 2007; (6) South
17 Skyline, Booth Canyon, and Potter Canyon allotments CE, dated September 30, 2007; (7)
18 Trough Springs Ridge, Eccles, Monument Peak, and Crandall Canyon allotments CE, dated
19 February 14, 2008; and (8) Black Canyon, Reeder Ridge, Joes Valley, Claybanks, Olsen Bench,
20 Ridley Ridge, Peavine, and Wagon Road Ridge allotments CE, dated April 2, 2008. These CEs
21 reauthorize grazing on 29 allotments, covering more than 160,000 acres.

22 205. All of the Manti unit CEs were originally included within an EIS that covered 31
23 allotments. That EIS was withdrawn by the Forest Service after several of the parties to this
24 litigation filed an administrative appeal. Now the Forest Service is attempting to avoid preparing
25 a better EIS by using the 2005 appropriations rider to categorically exclude them from such
26 analysis. However, these CEs do not comply with the rider.

27 206. The CEs violate the second rider requirement. The scant monitoring information
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the Forest Service has collected shows soil erosion and excessive bare ground in the uplands of many of these allotments (including in high-elevation wet meadows). Riparian inventories are either outdated or nonexistent for all streams on the allotments, and almost no monitoring of seeps or springs has occurred. The agency also has failed to monitor aspen stands, meadows, and forb communities, all of which are important wildlife habitat, and has ignored the requirement to monitor macroinvertebrates, which are the Management Indicator Species for aquatic habitat. Thus, the Forest Service does not have monitoring showing that grazing is meeting or moving toward resource objectives.

207. These CEs also do not comply with the extraordinary circumstances policy because the Forest Service has not shown that grazing is not harming sensitive wildlife, including goshawks and Colorado cutthroat trout, multiple threatened or sensitive plants, and cultural resource sites.

4. Fishlake National Forest

208. The 1.7 million acre Fishlake National Forest is located in central Utah, south and west of the Manti unit of the Manti La Sal National Forest. The mountains and plateaus of the Fishlake National Forest rise above the surrounding desert valleys, and the Forest gets its name from Fish Lake, the largest natural mountain lake in Utah.

209. Plaintiffs challenge 18 CEs from this Forest: one CE from the Fremont River Ranger District covering three allotments and 120,000 acres; one CE from the Fillmore Ranger District covering eleven allotments and 141,000 acres; and sixteen CEs from the Richfield Ranger District covering sixteen allotments and 200,000 acres. The Forest issued each of these 18 CE decisions on September 28, 2007, two days before the 2005 appropriations rider expired.

210. These CEs violate the 2005 appropriations rider. First, the Forest Service does not have adequate data to demonstrate that current grazing is meeting or satisfactorily moving toward Forest Plan objectives. For instance, many of these allotments lack current condition and trend or utilization data for uplands, and the data that does exist shows numerous allotments with excessive or increasing bare ground and high levels of exotic, invasive species.

211. Monitoring information for many riparian areas, particularly seeps and springs, is non-existent, and surveys that have been conducted show degraded conditions from livestock grazing on several perennial streams. The Forest Service also has not conducted required monitoring of shrub and aspen browse or wildlife habitat conditions, including for numerous Management Indicator Species and sensitive species with habitat on these allotments. In fact, the scant evidence that does exist indicates that habitat conditions are not satisfactory for many of these species.

212. These CEs also violate the Forest Service's extraordinary circumstances policy because of continued harm from grazing to wetlands as well as to habitat for threatened and sensitive species such as Utah prairie dogs, goshawks, sage grouse, pygmy rabbits, and several sensitive plants. The Forest Service has not even monitored habitat or population trends for most of these species and thus has not adequately assessed or admitted the individual and cumulative impacts from these CE decisions that cover a combined 460,000 acres—more than a quarter of the entire forest.

H. Unlawful CEs Issued In Colorado Forests

1. Rio Grande National Forest

213. This 1.86 million acre forest in southwestern Colorado contains 236 miles of the Continental Divide. It includes a 7,600 foot high alpine desert, the 14,000-foot jagged summits of the Sangre de Cristo and the San Juan Mountains, and the headwaters of the country's third longest river – the Rio Grande.

214. The Rio Grande National Forest has issued numerous CE decisions that violate the 2005 appropriations rider. These decisions include: (1) an April 14, 2006 decision authorizing grazing on the Roaring Fork allotment; (2) a June 12, 2007 decision authorizing grazing on the Embargo grazing allotment; (3) a September 17, 2007 decision authorizing grazing on the Pool Table Sheep and Goat allotment; (4) a September 17, 2007 decision authorizing grazing on the Pinon and Indian Head Sheep and Goat allotments; (5) a September 19, 2007 decision authorizing grazing on the Alder allotment; and (6) a September 19, 2007

1 decision authorizing grazing on the Bear allotment.

2 215. Many of these decisions do not continue current grazing management. The
3 decision regarding the Roaring Fork, Alder and Bear allotments authorize grazing at levels
4 significantly exceeding the use experienced by these allotments during the past five years. The
5 Pool Table Sheep and Goat allotment was vacant, and the CE decision not only authorizes
6 grazing on it but also combines it with the Blue Park allotment.

7 216. The Forest issued the six decisions listed above even though monitoring does not
8 show that current grazing management is meeting the Rio Grande's Forest Plan objectives.
9 Grazing has caused serious damage to the riparian areas in all of these allotments, including
10 unstable stream banks, severe hummocks, and gully erosion. Moreover, the Forest recognizes
11 that continued grazing in the Pinon and Indian Head allotments poses a threat to the Eagle Rock
12 bighorn sheep herd and that the risk of noxious weeds continuing to spread in the Roaring Fork
13 allotment is high.

14 217. These decisions are also inconsistent with the Forest Service's policy on
15 extraordinary circumstances. Among other things, continued grazing threatens a conservation
16 population of the sensitive Rio Grande cutthroat trout species. The decision to authorize grazing
17 on the Roaring Fork and Pool Table allotments may negatively affect the character of more than
18 6,000 acres of the Weminuche Wilderness.

19 **2. Medicine Bow-Routt National Forests**

20 218. Encompassing nearly three million acres, the combined Medicine Bow and Routt
21 National Forests extend from north central Colorado to central Wyoming. This immense area
22 includes 13 designated wilderness areas, portions of numerous mountain ranges, and mountain
23 lakes. As an administrative district, it also includes the Thunder Basin National Grassland in
24 northeastern Wyoming.

25 219. These Forests have used the 2005 appropriations rider to authorize grazing
26 without thorough environmental review on nearly 50 allotments, including on 37 allotments in
27 the month before the rider expired. Many of these decisions violate the terms of the rider,
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including: (1) a September 28, 2006 decision authorizing grazing on the Centennial Ridge, Holmes and Table Mountain allotments; (2) a September 28, 2006 decision authorizing grazing on the Antelope, East Carter, Little Buffalo, Parkview, Rabbit Ears, West Carter, and Lindsey Creek allotments; (3) an August 30, 2006 decision authorizing grazing on the Egeria allotment; (4) a September 18, 2007 decision authorizing grazing on the Calf Creek, Cow Creek, Encampment, Hog Park, Jack Creek, and Spring Creek allotments; (5) a September 28, 2007 decision authorizing grazing in the Hahns Peak North Livestock Grazing Management area on the Big Agnes, Fireline, Hahns Peak, Grouse Mountain, and Fireline Driveway allotments; and (6) a September 27, 2007 decision authorizing grazing in the Inyan Kara Analysis Vegetation Management area on the Adkins, Reynolds, Borgialli 310, Barton (Alkali), Stirling & Sewell (Buffalo Creek), Cranston, Kraft, Driskell, Fordyce, North Fork, Hansen, Kummerle, Materi, Mush Creek, Murray, Shannon, and Hedding (Alkali Draw) allotments.

220. Most of these decisions violate the rider because they do not continue current grazing management. The decisions authorize grazing on the vacant Rabbit Ears and Hog Park allotments, as well as on several allotments that had been in non-use at least once in the previous three years including the Table Mountain, Egeria, Calf Creek and Spring Creek allotments. Recent grazing has occurred far below the levels authorized by the decisions on the Kraft, Fireline, Hahns Peak, and Grouse Mountain allotments; and the Forest Service has no Actual Use Reports or Annual Operating Instructions over the last five years for the Hansen, Kummerle, Murray, Shannon and Alkali Draw allotments

221. The decisions also violate the 2005 appropriations rider because, in many instances, monitoring does not show that the grazing management is meeting or moving toward Forest Plan objectives. On the Table Mountain allotment, bare ground in portions of the allotment is increasing, riparian degradation is taking place, and the Wyoming Fish and Game Department expressed concern that it is overgrazed. Many of the streams in the other allotments have not been monitored, and, of those that have, several are “functional at risk” with no upward trend. Other documented adverse impacts to riparian areas include sedimentation likely caused

by grazing impacts, damage to natural springs and creeks that affects water flow and causes erosion, and blue green algae blooms likely caused by grazing. In the Inyan Kara Vegetation Management area, which includes seventeen allotments, prolonged drought conditions combined with heavy grazing has reduced vegetation health and vigor in some areas. The monitoring data for some allotments, including Cow Creek, Encampment, Alkali, North Fork and Adkins, demonstrates that grazing consistently exceeds Forest Plan standards.

222. Several of the CE decisions for the Medicine Bow-Routt Forest also violate the Forest Service's extraordinary circumstances policy. The Forest Service has not monitored habitat for sensitive species Colorado cutthroat trout on several allotments, including the Antelope Creek allotment, which contains a core conservation population of the trout. Continued grazing in the Inyan Kara and Hahns Peak Management Areas is likely to adversely affect numerous sensitive species including the sage-grouse (also a Management Indicator Species), loggerhead shrike, northern leopard frog, northern boreal toad, burrowing owl, black-tailed prairie dog, bighorn sheep, mountain plover, Brewer's sparrow, and ptarmigan. Limited information or monitoring exists for other sensitive species whose habitat is found and could be damaged by continued grazing on these allotments, including the sharp-tailed grouse, black-footed ferret, Northern harrier, and ferruginous hawk. Many of the allotments also contain habitat for the Canada lynx, and the Forest Service has not demonstrated that grazing on these allotments, combined with other cumulative impacts, is not harming this species.

3. Pike and San Isabel National Forests

223. The Pike and San Isabel National Forests cover nearly 3 million acres stretching from alpine territory in the Rocky Mountains of Colorado to prairie grasslands in Western Kansas, comprising one of the most diverse forests in the Rocky Mountain Region. The Forests are home to an extraordinary diversity of animal species, and numerous sensitive and unique plants. The San Carlos Ranger District, in south-central Colorado, is the southernmost part of the San Isabel National Forest. Elevations within this district range from 7,500 to 14,000 feet. It encompasses the eastern half of the Sangre de Cristo Range and the Sangre de Cristo

1 Wilderness Area.

2 224. Plaintiffs challenge the September 21, 2007 CE issued from this Forest that
3 authorized grazing on four allotments—Antelope, Breece, Huerfano, and Red Creek—spanning
4 22,356 acres in the San Carlos Ranger District.

5 225. It is not apparent whether any of these allotments maintain current grazing
6 management. “Use and Management” reports for each allotment indicate historical patterns of
7 use, but these reports do not contain detail grazing that took place on specific years.

8 226. The CE violates the second rider requirement because the Forest Service does not
9 have monitoring data showing that current grazing is meeting or moving toward Forest Plan
10 objectives, particularly with respect to riparian areas. The Forest Service has failed to monitor
11 adequately the riparian areas within these allotments, even though it concluded that “the riparian
12 zone is highly susceptible to impacts from livestock grazing and historical monitoring data
13 would be invaluable for interpreting site potential and trend for riparian health.” The Forest
14 Service has acknowledged that certain riparian areas in the Antelope, Breece, and Huerfano
15 allotments have been grazed heavily and that grazing has caused stream bank erosion, trampling
16 of plant life, and other problems. Upland range conditions on the Breece allotment are also
17 degraded in some areas, with one pasture recently rated as “fair to poor and trend appears to be
18 downward;” while another pasture has only 6% desirable species.

19 227. The CE also violates the third rider requirement because it is inconsistent with
20 the Forest Service’s extraordinary circumstances policy. The Forest Service has not shown that
21 continued grazing on these allotments will not harm three threatened wildlife species: greenback
22 cutthroat trout, Mexican spotted owl, and Canada lynx. Likewise, the Forest Service has failed
23 to show that continued grazing on these allotments will not harm numerous sensitive plant
24 species, and even acknowledges that grazing may lead to the local extirpation of several of these
25 plants. The Decision Memo does not incorporate monitoring and mitigation measures that the
26 Forest Service deemed “necessary to ensure population viability” for greenback cutthroat trout,
27 Hall’s fescue, lesser bladderwort, dwarf milkweed, and Colorado Springs evening primrose.

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I. Unlawful CEs Issued In Oregon Forests

1. Malheur National Forest

228. The Malheur National Forest covers 1.7 million acres in eastern Oregon that stretch from the rugged Strawberry Mountains to the high desert sage-steppe and grassland communities in the southeast part of the state. The John Day River, which is one of the longest free-flowing rivers in the lower 48 states, originates on the Malheur National Forest and furnishes habitat there for salmon, steelhead, and bull trout.

229. Plaintiffs challenge six CE decisions for this Forest that cover six allotments within Grant County, Oregon. On August 23, 2007, the Malheur National Forest issued a CE decision reauthorizing grazing on the Bridge Creek allotment, and on September 28, 2007 it issued five decisions reauthorizing grazing on the Antelope, Deardorff, Hot Springs, Indian Creek, and Rail Creek allotments, all in violation of the 2005 appropriations rider.

230. The decisions for the Bridge Creek and Deardorff allotments do not continue current grazing management. These two CE decisions authorize much more use on these allotments than what has occurred over the past five years, which includes several years of non-use. Thus, the CE decisions authorize increased use on these two allotments, in violation of the first requirement of the rider.

231. The six Malheur CEs also violate the second rider requirement because the Forest Service has not collected monitoring information showing that current grazing is meeting or satisfactorily moving toward Forest Plan objectives. On the Bridge Creek allotment, the Forest Service admits livestock grazing is impacting streams and other riparian areas, and completely failed to monitor upland condition and trend, wildlife habitat, and cultural resource sites.

232. For the other five allotments, the Forest Service is relying almost exclusively on utilization monitoring, with little to no evidence of: (1) long-term condition and trend monitoring for upland communities; (2) monitoring of key riparian and stream parameters or fish habitat; (3) inventories of other unique riparian areas like meadows, seeps, springs, intermittent streams, and aspen stands; or (4) surveys for wildlife species and habitat conditions.

233. Finally, these CE decisions do not comply with the extraordinary circumstances policy. Threatened salmon, steelhead, and bull trout occupy several of these allotments, while sensitive species Columbia spotted frog, sage-grouse, pygmy rabbit, mottled sculpin, redband trout, cutthroat trout, and numerous plants have habitat on the allotments. Yet the Forest Service has not adequately assessed the individual or cumulative impacts to these imperiled species from authorizing grazing on all these allotments.

2. Umatilla National Forest

234. The 1.4 million acre Umatilla National Forest is located in the picturesque Blue Mountains of northeast Oregon and southeast Washington. The river valleys, ridges, and plateaus of this forest are home to a variety of fish and wildlife, including salmon and steelhead, bighorn sheep, and one of the largest herds of Rocky Mountain elk found on any national forest in the country.

235. The Umatilla National Forest has issued numerous CE decisions that violate the 2005 appropriations rider, including: (1) two decisions dated December 14, 2005 authorizing grazing on the Lucky Strike and Klondike allotments; (2) four decisions dated December 15, 2005 authorizing grazing on the Little Wall, Monument, Tamarack, and Hardman allotments; (3) two decisions dated December 29, 2006 authorizing grazing on the Yellow Jacket and Collins Butte allotments; (4) two decisions dated September 27, 2007 authorizing grazing on the Thompson Flat and Matlock allotments; and (5) a decision dated September 28, 2007 authorizing grazing on the Ditch Creek allotment. These 11 allotments cover almost 221,000 acres. Most are adjacent or in close proximity to one another on the western portion of the Forest.

236. The Forest Service issued these decisions in violation of the second rider requirement because it did not have monitoring to show that current grazing is meeting or moving toward Umatilla Forest Plan objectives for many resources. For instance, the Forest lacks current required monitoring data on riparian resources (including seeps, springs, and other wetlands), fish and wildlife population trends and habitat conditions, and utilization of grasses and woody shrubs in uplands. And the monitoring data that does exist for fish habitat does not

show that the forest is meeting or satisfactorily moving toward riparian management objectives instituted to protect threatened steelhead present on the allotments.

237. The CE decisions also are inconsistent with Forest Service policy on extraordinary circumstances. For one, the Forest Service has not even surveyed for sensitive species Columbia spotted frogs and gray flycatchers although suitable habitat for these species exists throughout these allotments and grazing can impact that habitat. Furthermore, the CE decisions do not consider their cumulative impact of authorizing grazing across a quarter-million acres of the Umatilla National Forest not only on populations of sensitive species, but also on threatened steelhead and its critical habitat that exist on these allotments. Finally, continued grazing threatens hundreds of archeological and cultural sites found on the allotments.

J. Unlawful CEs Issued In Washington Forests

1. Okanogan-Wenatchee National Forests

238. The Okanogan and Wenatchee National Forests joined in 2000 to form one administrative unit, covering over 4 million acres in central Washington. The Okanogan portion of the forest is in remote north-central Washington, just south of the Canadian border, east of North Cascades National Park, and north of Lake Chelan. This forest contains habitat for the few remaining grizzly bears and wolves found in Washington as well as lynx, wolverine, salmon and steelhead, and many other rare species.

239. The Forest Service has issued three CE decisions for the Okanogan portion of the forest that violate the 2005 appropriations rider: (1) a March 23, 2006 decision for the Tiffany, Ramsey, and East Chewack allotments;⁹ (2) a September 19, 2007 decision for the Big Canyon, Funk, Mutton Creek, and Schalow allotments (“Big Canyon CE”); and (3) a September 26, 2007 decision for the Fawn and Goat Creek allotments. These allotments combined cover more than 92,000 acres in Okanogan County.

240. These decisions do not continue current grazing management for two allotments.

⁹ The Tiffany allotment has been vacant since 1987 and the CE decision closes the allotment permanently. Plaintiffs agree with that part of the decision, but challenge the use of the CE to continue grazing on the Ramsey and East Chewack allotments.

1 The Schalow allotment was in non-use from 2003 to 2007, and livestock numbers on the Goat
2 Creek allotment were reduced by 25% for at least the past four years. Yet the CE decisions
3 authorize full permit numbers for both allotments for another ten years.

4 241. These CEs also do not comply with the 2005 appropriations rider because
5 current grazing on these allotments is not meeting Forest Plan objectives. The Forest Service has
6 documented adverse impacts to riparian areas from livestock trampling streambanks and
7 wetlands (many of which contain rare plants), contributing sediment and pollution to streams,
8 and impairing other stream channel attributes. Grazing is also harming uplands in some areas
9 through overuse of vegetation along with soil disturbance and compaction. The agency has
10 documented problems from noxious weeds as well.

11 242. In fact, the Forest Service has proposed actions for the Ramsey and East
12 Chewack allotments as well as the Big Canyon CE allotments to address these problems through
13 construction of more fences and water developments and shifting the grazing season on the
14 Ramsey allotment to reduce impacts to riparian and upland areas and prevent access to sensitive
15 botanical areas that contain numerous rare plants. Yet the Forest Service is continuing to
16 authorize grazing on all these allotments with CEs.

17 243. Finally, this CE decision is not consistent with the extraordinary circumstances
18 policy. Livestock are harming sensitive plant habitat as well as riparian habitat for sensitive fish
19 species and Columbia spotted frog; and the Forest Service has never even conducted surveys or
20 habitat assessments for sensitive wildlife species such as great gray owls and gray flycatchers.

21 **2. Colville National Forest**

22 244. The 1.1 million acre Colville National Forest occurs in the northeast corner of
23 Washington. This forest was shaped by ice-age glaciers that forged the valleys for the Columbia,
24 San Poil-Curlew, and Pend Oreille Rivers. These valleys separate three mountain ranges that run
25 from north to south on the forest: the Okanogan, Kettle River, and Selkirk Mountains.

26 245. On January 8, 2007, the Colville National Forest issued the Big Border complex
27 CE decision, covering the Churchill, Day Creek, Elbow Lake, Graphite, Hope, Jasper, Little
28

1 Boulder, Lone Ranch, and Vulcan allotments, in violation of the 2005 appropriations rider.
 2 These allotments, which cover roughly 142,000 acres, fall on both the Colville and Okanogan-
 3 Wenatchee National Forests but are administered solely by the Colville National Forest.

4 246. These allotments violate the 2005 appropriations rider because the Forest Service
 5 has not demonstrated that grazing is meeting or satisfactorily moving toward Forest Plan
 6 objectives. The monitoring that exists shows that grazing is having serious adverse impacts on
 7 many streams and wetlands throughout these allotments, and the CE decision even includes a
 8 “commitment” to address these problems through various fencing, water development,
 9 streambank protection, and plant seeding projects. The Forest Service also recognizes the
 10 potential for adverse impacts to sensitive plants found on the allotments, yet has not surveyed to
 11 determine the extent of damage from grazing to these plant populations.

12 247. Monitoring is lacking for soil condition and upland vegetation condition and
 13 trend, and the data that exists shows that some areas are degraded due to grazing. Finally, the
 14 Forest Service has completely failed to monitor fish and wildlife population trends and habitat
 15 conditions, including for Management Indicator Species deer and beaver and sensitive species
 16 great gray owls, redband trout and cutthroat trout.

17 248. The Big Border CE does not comply with the extraordinary circumstances policy
 18 either because of the significant adverse impacts to sensitive fish species that are occurring due
 19 to livestock grazing, as well as the lack of information about grazing impacts on sensitive
 20 wildlife species such as great gray owls.

21 249. These allegations summarize the widespread abuse of the 2005 appropriations
 22 rider by the Forest Service to avoid any comprehensive and public discussion of the
 23 environmental impacts from grazing hundreds of allotments. This abuse is particularly
 24 troublesome because almost none of these allotments have undergone proper NEPA analysis for
 25 20 to 40 years. Plaintiffs therefore request the Court reverse and remand these CE decisions and
 26 require the Forest Service to conduct EAs or EISs for these allotments.

27 **FIRST CLAIM FOR RELIEF**
 28

(FOR VIOLATIONS OF THE 2005 APPROPRIATIONS RIDER)

250. Plaintiffs reallege and incorporate by reference the preceding paragraphs.

251. The Forest Service has violated section 339 of the FY 2005 Consolidated Appropriations Act, Public Law Number 108-447, by authorizing livestock grazing using categorical exclusions, where those authorizations do not meet the terms of this appropriations rider. Such violations include, but are not limited to:

- a. Authorizing grazing that is greater than or otherwise different from current grazing management, in violation of the rider's first requirement;
- b. Authorizing grazing without having adequate monitoring information to demonstrate that current grazing management is meeting or satisfactorily moving toward Forest Plan objectives, or alternatively where monitoring information shows that current grazing management actually is not meeting or satisfactorily moving toward Forest Plan objectives, in violation of the rider's second requirement; and
- c. Authorizing grazing that is not consistent with the Forest Service's policy on extraordinary circumstances, in violation of the rider's third requirement.

252. This claim is brought pursuant to the judicial review provisions of the APA, 5 U.S.C. § 706, and the Declaratory Judgment Act, 28 U.S.C. § 2201.

253. The Forest Service's violations of the 2005 appropriations rider are arbitrary, capricious, an abuse of discretion, and not in accordance with law under the APA, which has caused or threatens serious prejudice and injury to Plaintiffs' rights and interests.

SECOND CLAIM FOR RELIEF

(FOR VIOLATIONS OF THE NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY ACT)

254. Plaintiffs reallege and incorporate by reference the preceding paragraphs.

255. The Forest Service has violated the National Environmental Policy Act, 42 U.S.C. § 4321 et seq., and NEPA's implementing regulations by authorizing livestock grazing without first conducting the necessary environmental analysis of the impacts of such grazing in

1 an EA or EIS in light of the potentially significant impacts that each of the challenged CE
2 grazing decisions will have.

3 256. This claim is brought pursuant to the judicial review provisions of the APA, 5
4 U.S.C. § 706, and the Declaratory Judgment Act, 28 U.S.C. § 2201.

5 257. The Forest Service's violations of NEPA are arbitrary, capricious, an abuse of
6 discretion, and not in accordance with law under the APA, which has caused or threatens serious
7 prejudice and injury to Plaintiffs' rights and interests.

8 **THIRD CLAIM FOR RELIEF**

9 **(FOR VIOLATIONS OF THE APPEALS REFORM ACT)**

10 258. Plaintiffs reallege and incorporate by reference the preceding paragraphs.

11 259. The Forest Service has violated the Appeals Reform Act, Public Law Number
12 102-381, Sec. 322 (codified at 16 U.S.C. § 1612 note) by issuing livestock grazing decisions that
13 are subject to administrative review on appeal by the public pursuant to the Appeals Reform Act,
14 but that the Forest Service wrongly contends are not subject to public administrative appeals.

15 260. This claim is brought pursuant to the judicial review provisions of the APA, 5
16 U.S.C. § 706, and the Declaratory Judgment Act, 28 U.S.C. § 2201.

17 261. The Forest Service's violations of the Appeals Reform Act are arbitrary,
18 capricious, an abuse of discretion, and not in accordance with law under the APA, which has
19 caused or threatens serious prejudice and injury to Plaintiffs' rights and interests.

20 **PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

21 WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs pray that the Court grant them the following relief:

22 A. Adjudge and declare that the Defendant Forest Service has violated the 2005
23 appropriations rider; and reverse and set aside the grazing decisions challenged herein as being
24 arbitrary, capricious, an abuse of discretion, and/or contrary to law, pursuant to the judicial
25 review standards of the APA, 5 U.S.C. § 706(2);

26 B. Adjudge and declare that the Defendant Forest Service has violated NEPA; and
27 order the Forest Service to conduct an appropriate environmental analysis in an EA or EIS for
28

1 the decisions challenged herein.

2 C. Permanently enjoin the Defendant Forest Service from proceeding to reauthorize
3 grazing under the terms of the 2005 appropriations rider, unless and until the Forest Service can
4 demonstrate compliance with the rider, specifically by showing that: (1) each decision does not
5 authorize grazing at levels greater than the average use from the previous three to five years; (2)
6 the agency has adequate current and long-term monitoring data for all ecosystems and
7 communities within an allotment that will be subject to livestock grazing and all fish and wildlife
8 habitat needs and resources impacted by livestock, and that data conclusively shows that all
9 affected resources are meeting or satisfactorily moving toward Forest Plan objectives; and (3) the
10 Forest Service has surveyed for all extraordinary circumstance resource conditions that
11 potentially could exist on the allotment, assessed the actual condition of the resources present
12 and the impacts of livestock upon them, and has determined that the individual and cumulative
13 impacts of the decision combined with other past, present, and future activities will have no
14 adverse impact on any resource conditions;

15 D. Adjudge and declare that the Forest Service has violated the Appeals Reform Act,
16 and permanently enjoin Defendant from issuing grazing decisions that are not subject to
17 administrative appeal by the public;

18 E. Enter such other declaratory relief, and temporary, preliminary, and/or permanent
19 injunctive relief, as may be prayed for hereafter by Plaintiffs;

20 F. Award Plaintiffs their reasonable costs, litigation expenses, and attorneys' fees
21 associated with this litigation pursuant to the Equal Access to Justice Act, 28 U.S.C. § 2412 et
22 seq., and/or all other applicable authorities; and/or

23 G. Grant such further relief as the Court deems just and proper in order to provide
24 Plaintiffs with relief and protect the public interest.

Dated: May 30, 2008

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CONGRESS; RED ROCK FORESTS; and
OREGON NATURAL DESERT
ASSOCIATION,